Smith & Shields' duel
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Gen. Shields

Illinois Register.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY — NATIONAL UNION

VOL. 4, NO. 11, N. S. — SPRINGFIELD, OCTOBER 14, 1842. — VOL. 7, NO. 34.

Illinois State Register.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

WALTERS & WEBER.

WM. WALTERS, PUBLIC PRINTER.

TERMS—CASH.

SUBSCRIPTION per year	$2 00
Do. for six months	1 00
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JAS. SHIELDS, JAS. C. CONKLING.

SHIELDS & CONKLING,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Springfield, Illinois.

Will practice in the 8th Judicial Circuit, the Supreme Court, and the district and Circuit Courts of the United States. Office in Tinsley's new building opposite the American House.
march 19—y1

KIRBY BENEDICT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Decatur, Macon County, Illinois,
Office in the Court House.
Sept 11—y1

J. BREESE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, ILL.

WILL practice in the several counties composing the Third Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
Jan 21, 25-tf

C. & F. EMMERSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.
DECATUR, MACON CO. ILL.
Jan. 28, 1842. 26-1y

CONN & CHAMBERS.
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
MEREDOSIA, ILL.

W. A. Conn, late of the firm of Brother & Conn.
G. M. Chambers, late of Jacksonville, Ill.

REFERENCES.
Mr. Jas. L. Lamb, Springfield,
Messrs. Sttinius & January, St. Louis.
" Blane, Tompkins & Barrett, do
" J. Vnirin & Co, New Orleans,
" J. R. Shaw & Co, do
" Conoly & Elder, do
9-y

WASHINGTON HOTEL.—The subscriber having fitted up this house in good order and style, is now prepared to accommodate all who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. He is also prepared to receive a number of regular boarders; his table will be served with the best the city market affords, and his bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. His unremitted attention will be bestowed to please his customers, and he hopes to deserve the favor of the public.
june 4 1y JOHN DELANY.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

JONAS WHITNEY, respectfully informs the public that he has fitted up the National Hotel in Springfield, Ills., west side of the public square, where he is prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers on reasonable terms. The rooms of the house have been newly painted, whitewashed, and put in complete repair; and the subscriber flatters himself that for cleanliness, comfort and good fare, no house in Springfield will surpass his own.

The stables attached to the House have been also put in complete repair and in the hands of careful and sober ostlers.

Mr. Whitney hopes to receive a share of the public patronage. Five years ago when he kept the same house, he was patronized by a liberal public, and he hopes to merit that patronage again. Sept. 24, 1841.—tf8

WHEAT WANTED—5,000 bushels of Wheat wanted immediately, for which 75 cents per bushel will be given in State Bank paper. GRUBB & LEWIS.

HIDES & SKINS—The highest price in cash or trade will be given for green or dry hides, deer skins, coon skins &c.
March 11. GRUBB & LEWIS.

SHERMAN'S PLASTER.—The most efficacious and best strengthening plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast &c.
34 GRUBB & LEWIS

A choice lot of Principes and common cigars just received and for sale by
feb. 11 A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

HARDWARE, IRON AND CASTINGS—a general assortment on hand cheap for cash, wheat, &c.
April 8, 1842 S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES—A most useful and pleasant medicine, and has proved effectual in more than 40,000 cases. For sale by 34 GRUBB & LEWIS.

COTTON YARNS AND BROWN MUSLINS—Just received 400 doz. spun cotton and 12 bales domestics, which we will sell very cheap for par funds or wheat at its cash value.
July 4, 1842. S M TINSLEY & CO.

LINSEED OIL—One barrel Linseed oil, just received and for sale by
July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Just received and for sale, one barrel spirits Turpentine.
July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

DYE STUFFS—Logwood, Nicaragua wood, Fustic, Indigo, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Annatte, etc., on hand and for sale by
July 5, 1842 BROOKIE & BUSH

BANK OF ILLINOIS (Shawneetown) Notes Received on favorable terms by us for all kind of goods or on accounts.
July 8th S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS—The subscriber hereby informs the public that he will furnish on contract smut machines, on a much improved plan, and superior to any now in use in this region.

Certificate—This is to certify that we have in operation a machine for cleaning wheat from smut, dirt, whitecaps &c. Said machine was built by J. H. Bishop, in a good substantial manner, and does its work admirably, to our full expectation, and superior to any we have seen in use. H. & A. HICKOX.
Springfield, March 1, 1842.

As times are hard, flour and available property will be taken as part pay for said machines.—Messrs. H. & A. Hickox are the duly appointed agents on my behalf.
3-32 1y J. H. BISHOP.

TUBS, WOODEN BOWLS, & BASKETS a large assortment by
june 25 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

JUST received, a quantity of very fine sugar, which we will sell as cheap as possible
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

A GREAT variety of castings—pots, kettles griddles, skillets, &c., just received and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11, 1842.

CARPENTERS bench screws, just received and for sale by
feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER,

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, JR.
TURNER IN WOOD, BRASS, IRON, AND CASTING.
Shop 2 doors South of the American House.
July 15, 1842. 50ly

GROUND WAGGON BOXES.—60 setts New York ground waggon boxes, a superior article, made to order, just received and for sale low for cash by E B PEASE & BRO.
April 1, 1842—ly.

THE subscribers are just in receipt of their spring stock of Saddlery and Hardware, consisting of bitts, brass and silver plated stirrups, brass, silver plated and japanned buckles, cotton, worsted, and straining webb; surge and waggon harness, saddlers silk, thread and plush. All of which are offered low for cash by
E. B. PEASE & BRO.
April 1, 1842—ly.

A FEW dozen, side, full back, and half Spanish saddle trees, just received from the manufacturer and for sale low for cash by E B PEASE & BRO.
April 1, 1842—ly.

VARNISHES—Superior Copal, Japan, black oil, and paper varnishes, kept constantly on hand by HILL & BUSH, west side of public square.

GLASS TUMBLERS—150 dozen assorted plain and fluted glass tumblers, cheap for cash. S. M. TINSLEY & Co.
April 8, 1842.

TOBACCO—Best quality James' River chewing tobacco and cigars of various brands, kept constantly on hand by HILL & BUSH, west side public square.
March 4.

Millenary and Mantuamaking.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the ladies of Springfield and its vicinity that they intend carrying on the millinary and mantuamaking business in all their various branches at reduced prices. They solicit a share of public patronage which they will attend to with neatness and despatch. Residence north west corner of fourth and Madison streets.
MRS. HINKLE & FERRELL.
Springfield, Aug. 20, 1842. 4-6m.

HATS FOR STATE BANK PAPER AT PAR.

THE subscriber will take State Bank paper at par for one month, for all kinds of fur hats, at his usual prices, except plain Russia hats, for which he will add one dollar on each hat to his former price, or take the paper at 37½ cents on the dollar, which amounts to the same.
E. COOK.
Springfield, May 12, 1842.

GREEN TREE HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a house in the town of Carlinville, for the accommodation of travellers, which is situated two squares south of the Court House. Sign "Green Tree Hotel." Where he will always be found to render to the comfort of those who may favor him with a call, and hopes by unremitted attention to share a liberal patronage.
DANIEL ANDERSON.
Carlinville, Ill., May 2, 1842. 41-6m.

NOVELTY IN DRESS.

BIDDLE & KNOTTS, have received their spring and summer report of Fashions from Philadelphia, and invite the public to call and see the novelties in dress.

They pledge themselves to spare no pains to render general satisfaction, in making and cutting of garments committed to their charge. They are flattered that by a strict conformity to taste and workmanship, they will secure a liberal portion of the public favor.

Cutting of all kinds of garments for town or country, warranted to fit if made up by competent persons.

Prices reduced and State Bank paper taken at "almost par."

Lumber and produce taken for work in our line. May 13—41tf.

A. & M. LINDSAY.
North west corner of the Public Square.

IN modern times 'tis quite in vogue
To publish some kind of catalogue,
To it form the folks abroad, and tell
What store you keep and what you sell.
At Hoffman's Row, number one,
There all our friends we wish to come,
To view the stock we keep on hand
And our low prices understand:—
Flour by the barrel, cornmeal and rye,
Of each we keep a good supply;
Butter salt and fresh, smoked beef and cheese,
Here you may purchase what you please;
Bacon well cured and good lard,
Wine vinegar, or cider hard;
Groceries we keep of every grade
Equal to any in the trade,
Sugar and tea of every kind,
Which cannot fail to suit the mind;
Ginger, pepper and piment
With every other condiment
To season well, flesh, fowl and fish,
In every shape and form you wish.
A large assortment may be had,
Of herring, codfish, mackerel, shad;
Of salmon too, that looks quite nice,
And sets one longing for a slice.
We keep large lots of salt on hand—
Two kinds are always at our stand;
We've wooden ware, churns, tubs and pails,
All kinds of cut and wrought iron nails;
Bedcords, ropes and fishing lines,
All kinds of bar and cotton twines,
Soap that is firm, both white and yellow,
Candles of sperm and some of tallow,
Tobacco, cigars and good snuff,
For suckers to chew, pinch or puff.
We have prime liquors and good wine
Which temperance folks call "striped swine,"
But many will not be the hypocrite,
To keep these little pigs from sight,
Sometimes the animal will scowl,
And often make an ugly growl—
Will show his teeth, and even bite
If you fail to use him right,
If well applied and not abused,
And in a moderate manner used,
This "striped pig" is never wild
If you always treat him mild.
Lindsey's liniment of great fame
For cuts, bruises and relieving pain;
Patent medicines, Brandreth's pills
And preparations for the chills,
For coughs, consumption and for worms,
And now if you please for our terms:
Produce, flaxseed, wheat and hard cash,
And at its value paper trash,
Received at our store at all times
And now we'll cease to make our rhymes.

Administrator's Notice.

I HAVE taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Minjah Crowder, deceased, of Jefferson county, and shall attend before the Court of probate for said county at Mt. Vernon, on the first Monday in November next, at which time I shall place all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified and requested to exhibit the same for adjustment.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as their notes and accounts may become due, and save cost.
MARY CROWDER, Adm'x.
September 16, 1841. 4-w*

STEAM VENETIAN BLIND, CHAIR, TURNING AND CABINET FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT—The subscribers having fitted up the best labor saving machinery now in use in Illinois, are prepared to manufacture and sell at their establishment, in Jamestown, on the Sangamon River and the Northern cross rail road, five and a half miles east of Springfield,

Venetian Blinds,

Of all sizes; and colors to suit purchasers, at lower rates than they are imported from abroad. This article possessing advantages over window curtains or shades of every description, the patronage of *LADIES* throughout the state is particularly solicited—from whom orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Chairs,

Mahogany, flag bottom, cane, seat, easy, bed and windsor chairs, of various patterns at reduced prices.

Cabinet Furniture.

Every description of Cabinet furniture, made of the best materials, in the neatest and most durable manner, at prices lower than heretofore.

Turning.

All kinds of Turning in wood, brass, iron or steel, done to order at the shortest notice.

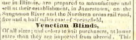
Ornamental Fencing.

The neatest patterns of ornamental fencing made and put up to order, at reduced prices.

Bed posts, table legs, stump feet, &c kept on hand for sale. All work will be carefully packed for customers from abroad, or delivered in Springfield free of charge.

Being satisfied that no one can furnish articles in our line, superior in neatness or durability; cheaper, or on terms more accommodating than ourselves, all we ask is a call from persons wishing to buy, before they purchase elsewhere.

Cattle, hogs, wheat, corn, potatoes, bacon, lard, butter, eggs, &c. taken in exchange for work.
JOHN B. WEBER,
july 23 ly JAMES F. REED.



THE BLIND RESTORED TO SIGHT.

WM. C. Center, J. Wickersham & Co. offer to the afflicted of all who feel interested in being restored to sight a sure and certain cure for weak or blind eyes, if they have become so from inflammation in the eyes, or if they are caused with a film. We certify that this Indian Eye Salve has cured one who was blind for 21 years, and after using it for eight days he received his sight; and I, Wm. C. Center was blind for four months, during which time I never saw the light of the sun, and received my sight in five days after I commenced using this eye salve, after I had spent all that I was worth with the most eminent physicians that I could meet with, and they left me and said I must content myself to linger out my days in blindness.

This Indian Eye Salve is purely vegetable, and will not injure the eyes. All persons wishing to procure this Salve can get a supply of the genuine article by applying to Wallace & Diller, at their Drug Store, it being prepared by them alone, and to J. Wickersham, in Springfield, or Wm C. Center, ten miles north of Springfield, in the vicinity of Athens, Illinois, who will keep a constant supply with the proper direction for using the same.
CENTER, WICKERSHAM, & Co.
Springfield, March 30, 1842—ly.

To Messrs Centre, Wickersham, and Co.

I, Samuel McMurry, do hereby certify that I was afflicted with sore eyes for more than four years, the most of which time I was wholly incapable of going about without being led by some friend, and after spending my time money and patience, with the most skillful and eminent physicians I could hear of and also after trying and persevering with all the most celebrated eye waters, and other popular preparations of the day I could find and means could purchase, but was of no avail, I still remained blind as before using them, until fortunately I had information of Center, Wickersham, and Co's., Indian Eye Salve, I immediately procured a bottle of it, and can safely, conscientiously, and with the hopes of others being cured, say, that when I commenced using the Indian Eye Salve, my eyes were in such a desperate condition that words could not picture them as they really looked. They were much swollen and in appearance had a deep blemish cast, and was raw flesh all down my cheeks, after using the salve one week I could count the buttons on my coat, and all this ghastly appearance disappeared. I now require no assistance whatsoever in going any where, and can transact business again. I do most assuredly recommend it to all who are so afflicted with either sore, blind or weak eyes, as I believe it to be the most important and best preparation ever invented for any disease of the eyes. All this can be relied on as nothing but the truth, the veracity of which I can get fifty of my neighbors to testify too.—Given under my hand and seal this second day of April, 1842.
SAMUEL McMURRY.
Spring Creek, Sangamon Co., Ills. 40 ly.

GROCERIES,
Wholesale and Retail.

FOR sale at reduced prices by J. Bunn, corner of Fifth and Adams streets, among which are

SUGARS.
Loaf, Lump, Havana, and prime New Orleans.
COFFEE.
Rio, Havana, and old Government Java.
FRESH TEAS.
Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Pouchong.
FRUITS.
Raisins, Prunes in glass jars, Figs, Lemons, Citrons, Zante currents, dried apples and peaches.
PRESERVES.
Prunes, appricots, rasberries, strawberries, currant jelly, and rasberry jam.
SPICES &c.
Mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, allspice, black and cayenne pepper, tomato ketchup, pepper-sauce, mustard, table salt, race and ground ginger, olives, capers, sardines, anchovies, pickles, and oysters.
PAINTS, OILS, AND DYESTUFFS,
White and red lead, spanish brown, whiting, chrome yellow, chrome green, prussian blue, yellow ochre, venician red, litherage glue, vermillion and lampblack, linseed oil, turpentine, copal and japan varnish, indigo, madder, allum, copperas, and ground logwood.
Window glass and nails assorted sizes; queens ware and glassware, a general assortment.
WINES AND LIQUORS.
French and American brandy, Holland and American gin, jamaica rum, old monongahela, Ohio rectified, Scotch, and Irish whiskey, port, sherry, madeira, teneriffe, sweet malaga, and claret wines; brandy cherries, London porter, Scotch ale (pint bottles,) and Newark cider.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Sperm, wax, and tallow candles, soap, starch, rice, tobacco, spanish and melee cigars, sperm and whale oil, vinegar, mackeral, salmon, white fish, herring and codfish, New Orleans and sugar house molasses, cap, letter, and wrapping paper, bed cords, lines, and manilla rope, cotton yarn, batting, candle wick, and carpet chain, lemon syrup, Brown's No. 1, silver top, and sarsaparilla syrup, Scotch and maccaboy snuff, sulphur, brimstone, chalk, peppermint, castor oil, camphor friction matches, salts, saltpetre, powder, shot, and lead, tubs, churns, wash boards, seives, brooms, brushes, &c. &c.
July 28, 1842—ly.

TOBACCO—10 boxes tobacco for sale low by
july 1, 1842, GRUBB & LEWIS.

DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Ague Medicine,
A safe and certain cure for Chills and fever in all its complicated forms, also an effectual remedy for fevers of every description.

THIS medicine has been used by the proprietor a number of years in extensive practice, during which time he has treated some thousands of cases of Fever, and from the success in this mode of practice he is confident that it must be the prevailing practice in fevers. It never fails to cure the Chills and Fever the first day—billious typhus, nervous, congestive, and winter fevers, all yield to the influence of this medicine, and are cured in a shorter time and with much more certainty than by any other system of practice that has ever been recommended.

Certificate from Mr. Thomas Patton, Proprietor of of Boxerville Cotton Factory, Tenn.

Dr. Champion—Dear Sir—This is to certify the value of your pills. My work hands, 55 in number, formerly have been effected very much with the chills and fever, and your pills have proved to be an effectual remedy for the cure of that disease. I have not called the aid of a physician this year—about six dollars have covered all my expenses for your pills, and they have effected an immediate cure in every case that has appeared among us. My friends in this part of the country speak highly of the pills, and think they have been much benefited by the use of them, and are very anxious that you should let us have a good supply of your medicine in our neighborhood.
THOMAS PATTON,
Tenn. Dec 20, 1841.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Champion's vegetable ague medicine in my family for the last eighteen months, with the most happy effect. I have used the medicine in chills and fever, and in bilious and congestive fevers, and have known it used in a great number of cases within the surrounding country, and in the many cases in which I have known it it used, it has never failed in a single instance to perform a cure, and I will say to those who may be benefitted by the use of the medicine, that I do think Dr. Champion's Ague Pills are by far the best medicine I have ever known used in Illinois. R. HUGHES.
St. Clair County, Ill. March 22, 1842.

Each box contains 24 pills, 12 of which are sufficient to cure any ordinary case of Chills and fever. A pamphlet accompanying each box with full directions, and ample evidences of the efficacy of this medicine. Price, $1 25 per box.

Also, Dr. Champion's Vegetable, Anti-bilious, Anti-dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic pills, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases; carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another for the benefit of the health of mankind.

This medicine is recommended in the attention of those afflicted with liver complaint, dyspepsia, dropsy, bilious habits, costiveness, cholera-morbus, rheumatism, scrofula, foul stomach, depraved appetite, worms, contiveness, (which is known by a sinking depression at the pit of the stomach) jaundice, headach, and sick stomach, palpitation of the heart, diarrhea, nervous affections, dysentery or flux, heart burn, white swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by
C. G. McGRAW, Springfield, Illinois.

Also, in nearly all of the villages and by numerous country agents in all of the Western States and Texas. 46-6m

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.

WE are determined to receive and forward freight as low or lower than any other house on the Illinois river, or west of the Mountains. The cars arriving at and departing from the depot, enables us to forward freight in good order, and save the much handling that goods and freight are generally subject to; having no interest in boats, more than agents, freight will be forwarded by the first good boat, and will not be detained for favorite boats. Our friends and patrons may rely on entire satisfaction from our house. The present company contemplates running in connection with a regular packet boat from and to St Louis as soon as practicable.
TAYLOR & BASSETT.
Meredosia, June 13, 1842. 46-6m.
[Journal copy

VIRGINIA HOUSE.
Klein's Row, fifth street, Springfield, Illinois.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up in good style the above named establishment for the reception of boarders and travellers, the same which he occupied during the sitting of the last legislature and was well known as "Mrs. Hill's Boarding House."

Having had much experience in this business in Virginia, and Washington City, and for the last two years in this place. His house is large, convenient, and well adapted for the comfort of travellers; the table will be supplied with the best that can be obtained, his charges will be very reasonable, and every attention paid to the comfort of his guests. He, therefore, hopes to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.
M. HILL.
Springfield, Ill., June 23, 1842.

REFERENCES.

Wm L D Ewing,	J Warner Ormsbee,
Geo. W Harrison,	J M McLean,
M W Busey,	Samuel Dunlap,
Jacob Feaman,	Robert P Barrett,
William Wilson,	James Shields,
Judge McRoberts,	E Jones,

PRICES.

Permanent boarding with lodging, $2 per week.	
" " without "	1 75
Boarding per day,	75
" per day for man and horse,	1 12½
Single meal,	25

M. H.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
Branson's new invention for Ditching, Embanking and Turnpiking.

THE undersigned, proprietors of this valuable invention, take this method to inform the people, that having made full proof of the great utility of this invention, do now, with the utmost confidence, challenge and invite others to try it in order to test it. It is a scraper so constructed that one man with two horses can remove as much earth as ten hands can do in the ordinary way, and in such manner as to make a complete ditch and embankment. It is necessary to plough the surface before the scraper is used, and in order to carry on the work speedily it is best to have two scrapers and a plough, each drawn by two horses, and attended each by one man.

They will sell individual rights for a single scraper or a single set of scrapers, or the right for a County, City, State, Territory, or other district. Persons wishing to purchase will find one or both of the undersigned at the city of Springfield. All letters directed to them, postage paid, will be attended to. JOHN BRANSON,
JOHN OWENS,
July 20, 1842. 51-ly.

CERTIFICATES.
Springfield, July 19, 1842.

Mr. Branson's machine operated in my employ to my entire satisfaction, and in my judgment is well calculated for making turnpike or ditching.
SILAS W. ROBBINS.

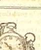
Springfield, July 20, 1842.

We the undersigned having seen the operations of Branson's scraper, do recommend it to the public as a valuable and useful discovery, and well calculated to make turnpike roads and drain our wet prairies.

E C Blankenship,	Ninian W. Edwards,
Benjamin Talbott,	John Connelly,
A R Robinson,	John Williams,
Elijah Iles,	P C Latham.

JUST RECEIVED

2 BALES Raw Cotton, 6 bbls. Mackerel, 6 half bbls No. 1, Mackerel, 6 half bbls. No. 2, Mackerel, 6 qr bbls. No. 1, Mackerel, 6 qr bbls. No. 1, do 20 bbls. Molasses, 18 qr bbls refined Syrup, 12 bbls New Orleans sugar, 10 boxes sperm candles, 35 bags superior coffee,
June 13, 1842.—tf. S M TINSLEY, & Co.



NEW FIRM.

C. W. CHATTERTON & BROTHER having entered into a co partnership, would inform their friends and the public generally that they are continually receiving from the east a new and fashionable assortment of jewelry &c., consisting of

Gold and silver lever watches,	Gold spectacles,
Gold guard chains,	Silver do
do fob do	Miniature cases,
Gent's breast pins,	Coral necklaces,
Ladies do do	Cong. penknives,
Finger rings,	Pocket pistols,
Gold and silver thimbles,	Gold pencils,

And many other articles which will be sold at 25 per cent. less than ever before offered in this city

☞ The clock and watch repairing attended to by G. W. Chatterton himself, who, after a long experience in one of the first stores in the city of New York, flatters himself that he can please all who may favor him with a call.
C. W. CHATTERTON,
Sept 8, 1842. G. W. CHATTERTON.

WANTING.—Notes on the Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio Banks. Also St. Louis City or county Scrip, for which the best rates will be paid by
JAMES A. BARRET.
Office over Hawley & Edwards' store.
Springfield, Oct. 6, 1842. 10-4w.

Administrators' Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Peter J. Welch deceased late of McLean county, are hereby requested to present the same for adjustment before the probate court of said county on the first Monday in November next, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. JOHN MOORE, adm'r.
Sept 22, 1842. 10-4w

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

L. NELSON HULSE, M. D., a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, (lately a practicing physician in New York) tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of Lick creek and the surrounding country. Having enjoyed the advantages of a thorough medical education, together with opportunities of witnessing the operations of medicine in almost every form of disease, he humbly believes that those who may favor him with a call will not find their confidence misplaced. His charges will and *shall* correspond to the depressed condition of the times. Against the destitute, the poor widow, and the lonely orphan he shall make no charges, God will pay their debt.

Residence and office at the house of Adam Barger, Esq., near Calhoun's mill.
October 7, 1842. 10-tf.

School Commissioner's Notice.

ALL interest due on notes to my office that is not paid before the first day of November next, will be collected by law. It is my duty to collect the interest and I feel disposed to do it as an officer. I hope all concerned will take this friendly hint.

All schedules must be signed by at least a majority of the directors of each school district, who were appointed by the trustees of school lands, and deposited in my office on or before the first Mondays of January and July annually and the distribution will be made the second Mondays of said months.
JAMES SHEPHERD, S C S C.

N. B. All persons who have not paid their tax for 1840, must not think hard if they should see their lands &c advertised for sale to pay said tax, as I am determined to settle up my business and prove to the people of Sangamon county that I am not a defaulter yet. J. S.
Springfield, Sept. 26, 1842. 9-3w.
(Journal copy.)

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses—Just received from New Orleans
60 bags Rio and Havana coffee,
13 hh'd Sugar,
30 barrels molasses, and for sale cheap for specie funds. S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.
Springfield, Sept 28, 1842.

Tobacco and Cigars.—Just received and for sale at manufactures prices,
30 boxes chewing tobacco,
6,000 Spanish cigars,
20,000 malee do
200 doz. fine smoking tobacco
S. M. TINSLEY, & CO.
Springfield, Sept 28, 1842.

Fall and winter ready made Clothing,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber, at 32 Main street, St. Louis, has received by late arrivals an extensive and splendid assortment of ready made clothing, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Clothing Store all of which is made up in a superior and fashionable manner, by a wholesale clothing house in the city of New York, with which he is connected, and enables him to sell not only *cheaper* than any house in St. Louis, but at the *lowest* New York prices. Country merchants in want of clothing to sell again, will find it to their interest to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Sept. 30, 1842. 9-2m. M. BROWN.

JUST RECEIVED.—Printing, writing and wrapping paper, and for sale at manufacturing prices with carriage.
100 reams printing paper, 24½ by 38 inches.
100 reams fools cap and post, ruled and plain writing paper.
5 gross bonnet boxes.
S. M. TINSLEY, & CO.
N. B. Other sizes printing paper shortly expected Sept. 15, 1842.

I WILL take State Bank paper at par for lumber at my usual prices for a few weeks.
Sept. 15, 1842. JAMES F. REED.

Look at this Millers.

WANTED a good flouring miller, one who understands the business can get steady employ and good wages.
JAMES F. REED.
Jamestown, Sept. 15, 1842.

State of Illinois Sangamon County—ss.
Circuit Court, November Term, 1842.

In Chancery.

Milton Carpenter, Treasurer of the State of Illinois,
against.
Milton H. Wash, Egbert M. Mallory, and Philip C. Latham.

IT appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the clerk's office of the circuit court of Sangamon county, that Milton H. Wash, one of the defendants in the above entitled cause, is not an inhabitant of this State: Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant, Milton H. Wash, that a bill in chancery has been filed in the clerk's office of the circuit court of Sangamon county, against you the said defendant, Milton H. Wash, that summons has issued thereon, returnable to the next November term of said court, that unless you the said defendant, Milton H. Wash, shall be and appear before the Judge of the Sangamon circuit court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the city of Springfield on the third Monday in the month of November next, and answer to the said complainants bill of complaint the allegations thereof will be taken for confessed against you, the said Milton H. Wash, and a decree entered accordingly.
J. CALHOUN, clk.
Shields & Conkling, sols.
Sept. 23, 1842. 8-4t.-$5.

France—the Tariff—and the Treaty.

Those who remember the Revolutionary War—its hardships, privations, sufferings and results—and who among us does not?—cannot but call to mind, that, for a considerable period during that arduous struggle, the United States and France made common cause; that they fought side by side for years; and that, in the closing scene of triumph, the blood of Americans and Frenchmen mingled together in the tide of victory. They will remember, too, that France not only aided us with men, but money. They will remember her fleets and armies, and, above all, they will remember Lafayette. With her motives for this friendly co-operation, we have nothing to do. Our business is with her acts, and these speak for themselves.

From the epoch of this glorious brotherhood in war, the United States and France, (we speak of the people of both countries,) always cherished the recollections of that period in which they fought and conquered together. We, on our part, were grateful for the benefits France conferred upon us; and generous, chivalrous France was proud of having aided in bringing into existence a nation capable of gratitude. The intemperate conduct of Mr. Genet, the ardent desire of Napoleon to humble England, and the procrastination of the claims of our citizens for imperial spoliations, occasionally, and, for a little while, placed these ancient ties and feelings in obeyance, and produced a temporary alienation. But these were only momentary impulses, which subsided sooner than they rose; and it may be said, with perfect truth, that the two great people, if not the two Governments, have ever considered themselves as the natural inseparable allies of each other. With these trifling exceptions, we have always looked to France as one of the great champions of our independence; and she upon us as the children of her adoption.

Contrasted with these endearing relations, in what light does England stand towards the United States? While France was fighting by our side in vindication of our rights and independence, England was using every effort to trample them under foot and extinguish them forever. She waged against us a cruel and ungenerous warfare—the insults, the devastations of which are remembered by the few aged survivors of the Revolution, and recorded in history as a warning to posterity. Since that period, her whole intercourse with the United States is of the most insulting, vexatious, and injurious character. For more than twenty years, she refused to fulfil the treaty, in which she resigned a claim she could not enforce: she has made war on our commerce, impressed our seamen, and, by a series of insults and injuries, forced the United States into a second struggle, in which she repeated the burnings, plunderings, and devastations of that of the Revolution. More recently, she has put forth anew the claims, and repeated the outrages which had only been remitted in consequence of the exhaustion produced by her efforts to maintain these pretensions. She has claimed a portion of the territory ceded by treaty; she interfered with our domestic relations, and violated the rights of property by a pretended modification of international law; and, finally, received a claim to the right of search, highly injurious to the interests of our commerce, under cover of its being necessary to the efficacy of her treaties with other nations.

One might naturally suppose that, under all these circumstances, the policy of the Government of the United States would necessarily be, in some degree, at least, influenced by the recollection of benefits on one hand, and long-continued injuries on the other; that though the United States might not, and ought not, to sacrifice their interests on the altar of gratitude, or endanger their amicable relations with other nations by a partiality injurious to their prosperity, still, that in all these friendly acts and demonstrations, all those courtesies and concessions which, though sufficient indications of good feeling towards one nation, cannot justly give offence to others, it was natural to presume they would never be found wanting.

Such, however, has not been the case—at least under Federal and Federal Whig administrations. Patient as Job himself under the insults, encroachments and pretensions of England, they have on all occasions stood ready to fly in the face of France, if she only pointed her finger at us. They have never ceased to prate about "common descent," "common language," common this, and common that; and to repeat the stale lullaby of "mother and daughter," as if these long-severed relations, forever annulled by inflictions on one hand, and sufferings on the other, deprived us of the common right to protect ourselves and repel aggressions.

At this moment, France, of all the high powers of Europe, is the only one that has declined to become the tool (or at least accomplice) of England against the commerce of the United States, by recognising a universal right of search, under the cloak of a simulated philanthropy. This recognition, agreed to by M. Guizot—whose picture we have just consecrated to national gratitude in the hall of the Institute—has hitherto not been ratified by the French King and the French Chambers. The Government of France is pausing on a subject far more important to the United States than to itself; and, beyond all doubt, waiting to see whether we possess the spirit to resist this dangerous innovation on the rights of nations.

But what will she see? Not only a treaty between the United States and England, in which the right of search is substantially ceded, by not being protested against by the former, or relinquished on the part of the latter; but a large portion of the territory of two of the States bestowed on her, for which the United States have covenanted to pay! And this is not all she will see. She will see a tariff laying enormous duties on two of her great staple products, the exportation of which to the United States enables her to pay for the great amount of cotton she receives from us. Thus it will appear that this tariff is a two-edged sword. It smites France on one hand, and the United States on the other, it is true; but it will scarcely reconcile the former to the blow, by seeing it recoil on the giver with equal force.

Thus have we undoubtedly prepared the way for a concession of the right of search on the part of France, by conceding it ourselves, without any equivalent whatever; and coupling this act of dastardly pusillanimity with enormous duties on two of her staple products. Further, we have (in pure apprehension that we might possibly be called on, some day or other to maintain our rights by arms) proclaimed to her, and to all the world, that we are either to weak to repel, or too spiritless to resist, insults and injuries; or, at all events, that the dutiful "daughter" is still tied to the apron-string of the indulgent, affectionate "mother."

We hope to have leisure and space, ere long, to analyze this *chef d' œuvre* of the "godlike man" of the "gigantic intellect;" and, if we do not greatly err, we shall be able to prove that it is a series of concessions on our part, for the sole purpose of preserving an ignominious peace, which was never in jeopardy; or that is an emanation from the old Federal leaven, which always rises when the national dignity, honor, and interests fall.—*Globe.*

Millerism.

It is claimed by the Millerite organs, we under-stand, that the number of believers in his doctrines is upwards of a million. This we do not believe, any more than we believe that the end of the world will come next year. Still, it is not to be denied that the number of his followers is large and increasing. If the only effect was, to lead men to think seriously of their relations to another world, good would be done, instead of harm; but that will not be the only effect. When the year 1843 has come and gone, and "all things continue as they were," will not those who have confided in the truth of the prediction, and made it a part of their religion, become skeptical also in regard to other doctrines of religion? The subject is one of stupendous interest, and we would not in any way treat it lightly, yet when men predict so definitely the time of an event which it is expressly declared in Scripture "no man knoweth," we think it right to enter our protest. A late number of the Springfield (Mass.) *Gazette* contains a communication on the subject, of which the following is an extract:

The Burning up of the World in 1843.

Mr. Miller's wild fanatical scheme is not to be received unless,

1. He can prove, that the 2300 days in Daniel mean years: which he cannot prove. The expression in Hebrew is not *days*, but *evening—morning*; and not "evening and morning," as in Gen. 1—whence some learned men conclude that the evening and morning are to be taken *separately*, being 2300 in all, meaning, that the evening and morning *sacrifices* should be interrupted, as they were, by Antiochus, 2300 times, or during 1150 days. Professor Stuart and other learned men, however, maintain, that the expression means literal, whole *days*, not years—although he admits, that there is no similar expression in the Bible. He asserts, that the *period* extends from Aug. 5, 171 before Christ, to Dec. 25, 165 B. C. when Judas Maccabeus *cleansed*, justified, restored, and purified the temple, it being 2300 days since Antiochus began his aggressions on the priesthood and temple. The first explanation is most probably true—but Mr Miller must overturn *both*, before his scheme can be received by a lover of truth.

2. Nor unless he can prove, that the 2300 days *being at the same time* with the 70 weeks or 490 years: which he cannot prove. The chapters in which these two periods are mentioned, were written 15 years apart from each other: and each chapter finishes its own subject. The visions are distinct visions.—Still another vision is mentioned in the 10th chapter. It is absurd to pretend that they begin at the same time.

3. Nor unless he can prove, that the 70 weeks being in the 8th year of Artaxerxes: which he cannot prove. There were 4 decrees of Cyrus, Darius, and Artaxerxes relating to the temple and Jerusalem. Mr. Miller, it seems, fixes on the 3d decree, but the 4th is more likely to be the one intended in the prophecy. The 3d decree may be read in Ezra, 6th chapter. It relates to the temple. But the 70 weeks (Dan. 9. 25) are to date from the decree "to restore and build Jerusalem." Now it appears, that Nehemiah (ch. 11: 5) asked leave to *build the city.* Accordingly Artaxerxes issued his decree in his 20th year. This is probably the decree referred to by Daniel: and Mr Miller's theory is therefore unfounded.

4. Nor unless the 70 weeks end with the *death* of Christ: which cannot be proved.—For Daniel says (chap. 9. 25) that from the decree "*unto the Messiah*, the Prince shall be 7 weeks and 62 weeks," or 69 weeks, or 482 years. If this relates to the birth of Christ, then it was nearly 5 weeks longer to his death or 33 years added to 482, equal to 516 years. If it relates to his death, then his death was to be 69 weeks after the decree, and not 70.

Nor unless Daniel's years mean *solar* years of 365 days: which cannot be proved. At a later period, when the science of astronomy was improved, the Jews intercalculated some days, and added a new month: but in the time of Daniel, it is impossible for Mr. M. to show, that the months were not months of 30 days, and the years of 360 days.

6. Nor unless the *end*, spoken of by Daniel, relates to the end of the world: which he cannot prove. Daniel speaks (:9 26) of the *end* of the city and the *end* of the war—neither of these means the end of the world.

7. Nor unless he can prove that to *cleanse* the sanctuary, or Jewish temple, (Dan. 8, 14) means the burning up of the world!

8. Nor unless he can prove, that Anti-Christ or Popery is overthrown, and Babylon is fallen, when the pope is still seated on his thrown at Rome.

9. Nor unless he can prove, that the Jews have been converted and the fulnes of the gentiles brought in when neither event has taken place.

10. Nor unless he can prove, that Satan has been bound a thousand years, and the great battle of Gog and Magog has been fought. For all these things must precede the burning up of the earth. Read (Rev. ch. 18, 19, 20.)—*Jour. Comm.*

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State Register.

SPRINGFIELD:

Friday, October 14, 1842.

"The Springfield Clique."

We believe it is generally admitted by the candid of all parties, that the office holders are too often unjustly assailed by the office seekers—that envy, that malignant passion, seeks to defame the character of good men for the purpose of elevating herself. That imaginary monster, "*the Springfield Clique*," is the offspring of the envious office seeker of our own party. The office holders being located at the seat of government, and occupying places which others want, they are denounced as the "Springfield Clique," for the purpose of defeating their re-election, should they be candidates. What have the democratic office holders and their friends at Springfield done, that they should be thus denounced? If any thing, let it appear. The ungenerous insinuations of several democratic papers that they seek to rule the party are wholly without foundation. Let the present office holders return to the different parts of the State from whence they came, and others be put in their places, still these low insinuations will be encouraged by the unprincipled office seeker, no matter whether he disgraces the whig or the democratic party.

Two weeks ago we complained of the injustice of an assault upon the democrats of Springfield by a writer (no doubt an office seeker) in the Chicago Democrat, and called upon several democratic papers, by name, to join us in frowning down such attempts to destroy the harmony of the democratic party. Already we have received abundant assurances from different quarters that these incendiary communications are regarded as fire brands thrown into our ranks for no good purpose, and that they will fail to accomplish the object designed. We hear but one voice that does not harmonise in the general expression of indignation at this attempt to blacken the character of the democracy of Springfield, and that one we respect for the many noble services rendered the party. The Peoria Press, the editor of which, the Chicago Democrat informs us is a candidate for the public printing, justifies the writer in the Democrat, and raps us over the knuckles for complaining. We assure him that if he should be elected (and his chance is better than some of the six or eight candidates who are setting stakes) that he will find that the democrats of Springfield never merited such contemptuous abuse—he will discover that the democratic citizens of this city, in honor and in character, stand as high as elsewhere. Here the democracy is in a small minority, and hence are united upon principle alone; as far as gain is concerned there is no inducement for a man to be a democrat in this city or in this county.

The Democrat pretends to believe that our censure of his course, arose from an apprehension that *he* would be a candidate for public printer. Colonel, we assure you that we would rather run against you than any other editor in the State, were it not that we would deserve no credit for beating you. We are not alarmed as to result of the election for printer next winter, as long as there is such a splendid opening for a democratic paper at Chicago.

Important Decision.

A decision was made by Judge LOCKWOOD, at the late term of the Macoupin circuit court, which, if sustained, will have an important bearing upon the collection of debts in this State. At a previous term, a judgment had been obtained upon a cause of action accruing prior to May 1, 1841, under the act "regulating the sale of property," commonly called the "valuation law," which took effect on that day, the defendants tendered *real estate*, in satisfaction of the execution. No levy however was made. The plaintiff brought suit in an action of debt upon the judgment in order to take the case out of the operation of the valuation law. The declaration was demurred to, on the ground that *the cause of action was the same* as in the former suit, and that another suit for the recovery of the same money could not be brought. The court overruled the demurrer, and in substance decided that a plaintiff might bring suit on a former judgment; that such judgment constituted a new and sufficient cause of action, and that a recovery in such second suit, would take the case out of the operation of the valuation law, and place it upon the same footing with debts contracted since May 1, 1841.

If such be the case, plaintiffs can at pleasure defeat the evident intention of the law, besides vexing their debtors with a multiplicity of costs.

Fees in Bankruptcy.

Notwithstanding the various statements published in the Journal and other papers, the real amount of expenses to be incurred in each case of application for discharge under the U. S. Bankrupt law, does not appear to be well understood. For information we here give the true amount in ordinary cases of voluntary applications:

Clerk on filing papers,	$2 00
2 printers, publishing 1st notice, $2 each,	4 00
Clerk on furnishing copy of first decree,	3 02
Assignee for taking charge of property,	10 00
Printer publishing 2d notice (1 paper)	4 00
Commissioner, examining papers and two affidavits,	1 00
Clerk on final discharge,	2 50
Marshal on final discharge,	5 00
	$31 52

This is the average amount in plain cases where there is no opposition. In contested, or involuntary cases, the fees are of course increased according to the circumstances.—The above statement excludes solicitors' fees, postage, and other incidental expenses.—Where there are sufficient assets to make the amount of the Assignee's fee ($10) that amount is refunded to the Bankrupt out of the proceeds. Where the applicant is unfortunately so poor as to have no assets, he pays the *full amount.*

Most of the above fees are required in advance as the cases proceed through the several stages, always in *specie* or *specie funds.* On account of the difficulty experienced in procuring money to meet these fees, hundreds of cases are delayed, and many individuals prevented from applying at all.

Brutus stabbing Caesar.

For several weeks the leading Clay papers of the eastern cities have been promising a great speech from Daniel Webster—reporters from every direction were sent to Boston to take down the anticipated declaration of war against Capt. Tyler. The Massachusetts Whig State Convention having unanimously adopted resolutions against Mr. Tyler, and calling upon Mr. Webster to abandon the administration, it was presumed that the Secretary of State would obey instructions—that he would announce himself in favor of Mr. Clay, &c. On the 30th ult. Faneuil Hall was crowded to overflowing when the "Godlike," arose amidst tremendous cheering, and in the course of his remarks, he said:

"I am a Whig—always have been—always will be. [Tremendous cheers.] And if any body undertakes to turn me out of the pale of that communion, let him see who'll get out first. [Roars of laughter and cheers.] I'm a Massachusetts Whig. [Applause.] I'm a Faneuil Hall Whig, [tremendous cheers,] having breathed the pure air for twenty-five years, and meaning to breathe it as long as God spares my life. [Here the cheering was tremendous.] Now, as a Massachusetts whig, I am accustomed to submit to the decisions of Whig conventions, in regard to the purposes for which they are appointed. I know that great party good, and great public good can only be so obtained. But it's quite another question—quite another question—whether a set of gentlemen, however respectable, acting upon the impulse of the moment, can undertake to make declarations which are to bind me in matters which I have never agreed to submit to their arbitration.—[Great cheering.] A full and final separation is declared between all the Whigs of Massachusetts and the President of the United States. [Laughter.] Well, this is a text that requires a commentary."

What a disappointment—what a rebuke. How widely he differs from Mr. Clay in his conduct towards the President. In a recent letter to the Trenton Clay Club, Mr. Clay says:

"I share, gentlemen, with you, in feelings of disappointment and indignation on account of the treachery of the acting President of the United States. It would be difficult to find in the annals of history an example of equal political turpitude."

From this, and from the whole tenor of Mr. Webster's speech, it is evident that his feelings are against Mr. Clay—he has more confidence in Mr. Tyler, than in the man who by bargain and intrigue became Secretary of State. What will the whigs now do with Mr. Webster? Can they hold on to him and denounce Mr. Tyler? Surely their difficulties increase—and their destruction is becoming more disastrous. When Brutus stabbed Caesar he made no further resistance. What will Clay do when he sees the hand of the "Godlike" lifted against him? Whigs, "if you have tears prepare to shed them now."

Ohio Election.

An election for Governor and members of the Legislature was held in Ohio on Tuesday last. The excitement for several weeks had been as great, perhaps greater, than in 1840. The same base means resorted to by the whigs in the late presidential election, processions, dinners, songs, &c. were adopted by the same party, and it now remains to be seen whether with as great success as in 1840. If they have succeeded again in Ohio in the use of such appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people, then we may be assured that they will continue the same system throughout the approaching presidential campaign. If unsuccessful, their fate is sealed; for unless the people are deceived and mislead, democracy must triumph. Mr. Clay, Crittenden, and other distinguished whig orators, from other States, were figuring in Ohio for several weeks before the election—and the united influence of the banks, was stimulating whiggery in the contest. In view of all this and in view of the *twenty-four thousand* whig majority two years ago, we have not been disposed to flatter ourselves with the result. If the democratic party have succeeded the forlorn hope of whiggery will have been cut to pieces. A few days will tell the tale.

The U. S. District Court, which had been in session for several days for hearing applications in Bankruptcy, adjourned on Wednesday morning last. Nearly 300 final discharges were granted. The court sits again in this city for the hearing of applications on the 14th of November next. It will probably continue in session until the first of January. All applications for final hearing, which have been set for the late, or any previous term, but were not ready for hearing, were continued to December 5th, at this place. The court will sit at Kaskaskia on the 1st of February next, and continue through the month. All applications, which have passed to the primary decree at this term, or may be so decreed in time in November, are to have their final hearing at the February term.

The court has ordered that all notices sent to creditors by mail, as prescribed in the 18th rule, be endorsed on the outside, "Bankrupt notice of A. B. a Bankrupt," that creditors may be apprised of the contents of such letters before taking them from the post offices. This will somewhat lessen the sacrifice of the creditor—but will not be likely to increase the revenue of the Post Office Department.

Morus Multicalis Paper.

It has been recently discovered by Dr. P. C. Spencer of Virginia, that the leaves of the morus multicalis is an excellent material for the manufacture of paper of good quality. Our worthy postmaster received from a friend and presented to us two specimens of paper manufactured from this material. One, the result of the first attempt, is a fine brown paper, superior to that manufactured from woolen rags, and used for wrapping paper. The other, a specimen of further improvement, is more firm and nearly as white as paper manufactured from cotton rags. Far greater improvements are anticipated. We should not be surprised if rags, like rag money, should shortly be thrown aside as worthless, and the much abused morus multicaulis should flourish in all parts our country.

The affair of honor' between Mr. Shields and Mr. Lincoln, which was to have "come off" on an Island opposite Alton, was, we understand, amicably settled. From the general character of the two gentlemen, we doubt not the adjustment was honorable to both parties. The cause of quarrel was the appearance of some articles in the Sangamon Journal, written by Mr. Lincoln, to which Mr. Shields took exceptions.—*Belleville Advocate.*

The Protective Tariff.

The prospect for two dollars a day and roast beef seems to get darker. The price of the products of the farmer still continues to decline. The protective, the prohibitory tariff, may enrich a few owners of manufacturing establishments, but it is becoming more obvious every day that the commercial and agricultural interests must suffer most seriously. When the great agricultural interest, the basis of prosperity in this country, is suffered to dwindle it is idle to talk about better times. When the farmer thrives, and only then, are we blessed with good times. The protective tariff, which was to open such a splendid home market for our produce, is rapidly cutting off our foreign trade, destroying our commerce and seriously affecting our agricultural interests. The eastern papers that sent forth a shout at the passage of the tariff begin to shrink from the monster like the Trojans at the wooden horse. Already they have been convinced that the duties have been raised too high—that it has completely paralysed commerce. The New York Herald, of the 30th ult. says:

"There is very little doing in stocks generally, and the tendency is downward. The loan of the Federal government hanging over the market, and the disastrous state of the Treasury in perspective, have done away with the little buoyancy created by the tariff on its first passage, *before reflection had discovered the great evils it is destined to produce.*

"The stock of the Federal government has been in negociation abroad, and great efforts have been made here to raise the value of the stock temporarily. The future presents, however, the alternative of direct taxation or an accumulation of debt. In all probability, unless taxation is resorted to, the debt on the 1st January, 1845, will reach $60,000,000, or half the war debt. The expenditure of the present year exceeds the receipts by $20,000,000, and the existing debt already exceeds $30,000,000, an increase of $20,000,000 in 18 months. In the face of this "consumption of the purse," which "borrowing lingers out," the only source of revenue, the customs, has been cut off by a protective tariff. This state of the Federal Treasury weighs heavily on the credit of the several States, each of which with the exception of Maine and Massachusetts, have suffered from local causes."

"Let the public printing be put up to the lowest bidder."—*Sangamo Journal.*

We would agree to this, but doubt whether it would be constitutional. We would agree further that the printing of the Bankrupt Court should also "*be put to the lowest bidder,*" for no one could doubt the constitutionality or justice of such a course. As it is, the poor unfortunate bankrupts, for whose benefit we are told the law was passed, are required to pay, *in gold or silver* or its equivalent, just about five times as much as they would, if the applications were inserted, in the same form as a list of letters, with a proper heading. This is the plan adopted by a number of the Bankrupt Courts. Would it not be well for our Judge to adopt this system, and "*let the printing be put up to lowest bidder, to be paid for in such funds*" *as the unfortunate bankrupts possess,* as has been suggested by our liberal-hearted neighbour? We think it cruel to exact such heavy fees from unfortunate bankrupts for the benefit of an OFFICE HOLDER.

We understand that Mr. Warren, Esq. of the Military Tract, has remonstrated in open court against construing this law into one for *the benefit of* OFFICE HOLDERS! He contended that it was intended to benefit the very men it is made to oppress—*poor unfortunate bankrupts!*

From the Lash.

A Whig of 1840.

Meeting "the same old Coon" in the Procession at Hamilton.

As I walked out, 'twas not quite noon,
O there I spied that "same old Coon,"
A singing of that same old tune,
A settin' on a tree,

Says I, Mr. Coon, 'how do you do?
Says he, 'old friend, why, how are you?
'I guess I've none the better of you,
A settin' on your tree,'

Says he, 'old friend, don't be so fast,
I'll make amends for times gone past:'
He smil'd, and grinned, and looked aghast,
A settin' on the tree.

Says I, '*Mr. Coon*'—and then he smiled,
'You can't quite come it o'er this child!'
And then he looked,, O Lord! how wild,
A settin'on the tree.

Says I, 'Mr. Coon, you've had your day,
You *promise* well—but you never pay—
Just take up your duds and march away,
A settin' on your tree.'

Come all whig friends in next October,
Leave off 'hard cider' and we'll go it sober,
And we'll tan the skin of this old loafer,
A settin' on the tree.

Democracy.—The system of democratic government is most beautiful in its structure and benevolent in its operations. It is supported by the profoundest researches of philosophy, by the sublimest teachings of religion, the purest piety, the deepest virtue, the finest faith, the brightest hope, the most expansive charity.

It gives to each the rights of all. Each man is estimated a unit, the sum which makes up the whole and pledges to the whole for the good of each. The man that is born in insignificance, and bred in a corner may by a continuence in well doing, rise to the centre of glory and honor. Merit is the only avenue to success, and the sons and daughters of the rich, by the neglect of virtue, by indulgence of vice, will sink into merited insignificance. The man in office may be removed without a revolution while vacant seats are open to the emulation of all.

I can conceive no form of government so perfectly compatible with the sublimest principles of christianity, or so directly calculated to promote the happiness of all mankind as a democracy. It needs only to be understood in theory, and adopted in practice, by a people qualified to test its qualities, to secure the admiration of every philanthropist throughout the world.—*Balch.*

Clay's Prospects.—In all the States where Clay has been nominated for the Presidency, the federal ticket has been defeated. This is rather an inauspicious omen for the "virgin heifer" candidate.

Good.—The following capital rejoinder is from the Portland Argus:

Why is John Tyler like Balaam's ass?—*Boston American.*

Because he talks more sense than those who would drive him.

"Paddy, my jewel, why don't you get your ears cropped? They are two large for a man!" "And yours," replied Paddy, "are too short for an ass."

Illinois Free Trader.

It was not our intention to take any further notice of the abuse of this paper, but receiving the following communication from one of the most prominent democrats of La Salle county, we give it as evidence of the feeling of the democracy towards the editor of that paper in his own county, where he is best known:

For the Register.

Mr. Walters:—If you need physic read the following from the Free Trader of the 30th ult. and if it does not set your bowels in motion it is because you do not understand the sublime conceptions of John Hise:

"The State Register is evidently quite sick. We have administered two prescriptions which he has taken like a good fellow, being rather stupid and stubborn, however (tis the nature of the ass) he shakes his long ears and refuses to take further medical aid. Sir, you are our patient and we are determined to kill or cure, and we will, weekly if necessary, give you a dose until we have effectually accomplished our object."

Surely, Mr. Walters, after reading the foregoing extract you will never be so skeptical as to doubt the capacity of John Hise to write editorials, but lest you would still be unwilling to acknowledge superior abilities in a rival, I will give you one more sample from the same paper, written by himself (you may be assured) for the style is unique. Recapitulating upon the course of the Register, he says

"Comment is here unnecessary except to express the gratification it would afford us to have the ears standing on this donkey's head to make a pair of saddle bags."

How I do like that idea of Mr. Hise. Beautiful expression to be sure—"ears standing on this donkey's head," must nearly approach the sublime; but then the base use he would convert them to, draws the conclusion of the sentence into the ridiculous. Shade of Junius, wert thou still a sojourner in this enlightened world with what a delight would you recognise a kindred spirit in the man of the Free Trader—the uncompromising and talented John Hise. The curse of Minerva rest upon the gambling legislators of Illinois who would keep you, Bill Walters, for two years longer in that fat office of State printer, and thereby deprive the people of the benefits to be derived from the splendid talents and political sagacity of John Hise. Hear him, ye silly democrats, and you too Peck, you "midnight clerk," hear him. John Hise loquitur:

"We now respectfully and earnestly submit it the democratic (why not whig) members of the Legislature of this State, whether consistently with their duty to the democratic party they can re-elect this man Walters public printer, thus fastening the nuisance for two years longer upon the State and the party, and let pass the fine opportunity now presented of establishing at once and permanently, a paper at the seat of government, which the democracy will not be ashamed of!! [One like the Free Trader that would not be ruled by any Junto.]"

Again—

"We are most assuredly not actuated by any personal motives or sectional feelings in our opposition to the re-election of this man."

Again—

"Character the man notoriously has none—every where he is known as a low, vulgar blackguard."

Intolerance is bad at all times, but the intolerance of a political renegade like John Hise, always creates a loathing to which it is difficult to give vent without calling foul names, a man too who two months ago was known as the ruffian of the union ticket—who received knighthood from the hands of Michael Ryan with the title of Baron Littlebreeches—of whom Mr. Woodworth said, that he was a moon struck silly lad who lost his way—a man who when Mr. Ryan exposed his perfidy, his corruption and venality at a meeting held at the Court House in Ottawa before the election, had to leave the meeting privately to escape the rage of a justly excited populace—a man too with whom it is familiar to be called Judas, Arnold, &c.—whose public prostitution of his press is as shameless as it is notorious—who has betrayed his patrons—who wavered in his politics, once advocating Ryan against Stadden, then Stadden against Ryan, and Mason against them both; Mason a whig too. Oh consistency! Stand forth thou pure champion of Democracy and say do I witness aught against you but the naked truth? Say thou self constituted organ of democratic La Salle who do you now write for? Whose pay do you receive for your midnight attacks upon the character of honest men? Say, apostate politician, whose money paid for the press you now nominally control? Did not you and your colleagues (may God requite ye) drive poor Weaver into exile because he would not allow the man who hires you (and whose tool you are) to rule the columns of the Free Trader? Was it not openly charged upon you that you were to support Stadden for senator, provided he would get you the appointment of county clerk? And did you not offer Mr. Woodworth to give your support the whole democratic ticket provided he would get you the said appointment? Did you not tell him that you would support even Mr. Ryan, whom you abused, provided you got the appointment? And afterwards because Murphy got the appointment, did you not abuse every man on the democratic ticket and hoist the whig ticket at the head of your paper? And was not disappointed ambition the cause of your leaving the democratic ranks? Go now, thou cold-blooded politician, go leave the party you betrayed—defend the man who paid for your press—advocate the party who subscribe for your vile sheet, but every dare to assert that you possess the confidence or respect of one Democrat in La Salle county.

ARISTIDES.

Ottawa, Oct. 4th, 1842.

Duty of the Democracy.

Can there be any doubt as to the duty of the democratic party in our Legislature?—Shall they advance or go backwards? As a measure of mere policy, party policy if you please, shall they falter in applying the knife of reform? These questions ought to receive the attention of every true democrat in the State. That there is occasion to address them to the democratic party, is itself cause of alarm to the vigilant advocates of free principles. After the memorable defeat of the democratic party in the autumn of 1840 there was no diversity of opinion as to the course to be pursued. Without consultation and without interchange of opinion, perfect unanimity appeared to pervade every quarter of the Union. From every point came the strong and pressing injunctions of the wise and sagacious men of our party to fall back upon the State legislatures and reform in their vicious legislation. They saw it was useless to strive to build a superstructure where rank rottenness existed in the foundations. This was the spontaneous voice of reason and common sense. It was agreed on all hands that the abuses and corruptions of the banks, the paper money system, corporations and their influences had produced the overthrow of the democracy. It was agreed too, that these must be reformed and extirpated before the democratic principles could be securely and firmly established in the ascendency in either our general or state governments. The people were urged to this duty by the ablest pens in our ranks. Examine the democratic papers of that day, and not one whisper of dissent can be found. Such a complete agreement of sentiment, arising from the instinctive promptings of human sagacity, we dare say, never before was exhibited. It had its natural effect and the people declared that the banking system, the corporation system and the whole system of partial legislation should be probed and amended.

N. H. Patriot.

From the Pennsylvanian.

Henry Clay's Last Letter.

The Inquirer contains a letter from Henry Clay, dated Ashland, September 13, 1842, addressed to Mr. Jacob Stratton of this city, in answer to a letter from the latter, inquiring as to Mr. Clay's principles.

From this letter, it would appear that Henry Clay has grown wary, and deems it best to have his opinions (at least on some points) wrapped in such ambiguity that his cause may be advocated by persons of opposite sentiments, on the supposition that he coincides with them respectively in opinion; and so that, in case of his election, those who are disappointed in his policy cannot charge him with violating express pledges. In short, he is (as far as he can be, under the circumstances in which he is placed) non-committal.

His first opinion is, that we ought to have "a sound currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation." This may mean anything or nothing, in reference to the contests of the day. Every man in the country is probably in favor of all that is explicitly proposed in the above sentence. The bank and the anti-bank men—those who are for a sub-treasury, and those against it—the friends of "the fiscal agent," and its opponents, all agree that we ought to have "a sound currency," and that it should be regulated, to a greater or less extent, by the will and authority of the nation. In the constitutional provision for stamping coin and regulating its value, the power and authority of the nation is called in, to establish and regulate a sound currency; and the carrying out of this power is, in the opinion of some, all that is necessary to accomplish what is proposed in the words used by Mr. Clay.

If he meant to be understood as being for a national bank, it would have been more explicit and becoming in him to have said so, distinctly; and if, on the other hand, he thought that a suitable regulation of the currency could be effected without such a bank, it would have been more frank, and would have appeared better for him to have expressly declared that opinion.

His second point is, that we ought to have "an adequate revenue, with a fair protection to American industry." This is another truism, the promulgation of which amounts to nothing. It affords no evidence of the writer's real opinions, at the present time, on the subject of a tariff. He is first for "*an adequate revenue.*" So is every man in the United States; but whether an adequate revenue is fifteen millions or thirty-two, according to the estimate of the Whig Secretary of the Treasury, he does not inform us. He is for a "*fair* protection to American industry." So is everybody else. There is not a nullifier in the Union but who will avow that he is in favor of a fair protection of American industry; there is not an ultrictionist but who will assert the same thing in the same words; and yet they are as wide asunder in their views as the poles. This ambiguity will enable Mr. Clay's partisans to electioneer for him with everybody. To the high restrictionist, they can say, "Is not a very high tariff a fair protection to American industry?" Of course the answer will be, yes: and the reply, that this is the protection that Mr. Clay has avowed himself favorable to. To the moderate restrictionist, and the free-trade man, they can put the same question, and must of course receive the same answer from each; and can then build the same argument in favor of Henry Clay upon that answer. The truth is, that Mr. Clay, in this letter, has altogether evaded the tariff question, and, in doing so, has continued the policy which led him to quit Congress shortly before the tariff bill was brought up; and he has thus countenanced the system already put in practice by his friends, of representing him as one thing in one place, and as another thing in another place.

His next position is in favor of "just restraints on executive power, embracing a further restriction in the exercise of the veto." Everybody is in favor of what each one calls a just restriction of the executive power. The latter part of the sentence, however, has a little more meaning; but what his precise view is, we are not told.

He then declares that he is for "a faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sales of it among the States." Well, every one is professedly in favor of a faithful administration of the public domain. As to the distribution, we are not told what is equitable, or whether the most equitable distribution would not be found in its disbursement by the National Government, for the common expenses of the whole country. It is but fair, however, to say that we believe Mr. Clay intended to be understood as favoring his old hobby, called the land distribution bill. He thinks it safe to ride that. We think, however, that he will find himself mistaken, as he has in most of his political calculations.

He next proclaims that he is for "an honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections."

The Delphian Oracle was never more ambiguous than this. All the kings and nobles of Europe profess, like Mr. Clay, to be for "an honest and economical administration." But their views of what is honest and what is economical, like Mr. Clay's are apt to differ from those of the tax-payers at large. His zeal for economy, during the long time he sat in Congress, and up to the present year, was never sufficient to induce him to bring forward and support any measure of efficient retrenchment: it was never sufficient to prevent him from voting to increase the expenses of the Government, rather than to diminish them. He made no war upon the expenditure, by the Whig administration, of some millions a year more than was expended by their predecessors.

He would leave to public officers "perfect freedom of THOUGHT." Wonderful indeed! Dionysius of Syracuse never objected to all his subjects enjoying freedom of thought, provided they did not bring their thoughts forth in speech or in writing. It is very gracious to permit that which it is impossible for the greatest tyrant that ever existed to prevent. If Mr. Clay meant no more than this, then he gravely undertook to amuse grown children with the grant of a boon which no human power can withhold. Does he mean by "freedom of thought," freedom in the expression of political opinions, at all times and places? If so, he is a poor master of language, and his letter is more faulty in composition than any of General Jackson's, so much criticised by the Whigs. If he means perfect freedom in political action, as far as talking, writing, speaking, and voting go, then he condemns the ground which has been assumed by the Whigs as the excuse for turning the Democrats out of office, after they had professed hostility to political proscription. If he means that officers may exercise some freedom of speech and of political action, but not too much; then he should say how much they may use. He leaves it entirely to the discretion of the Executive to determine whether they have exercised too much or not. If we have a Whig Executive, he will probably think that the Democrats in office take too much liberty, and that the Whigs do not; and he being the sole judge, the Democrats, of course, will be displaced, and the Whigs retained.

He would have "suitable restraints against improper interference in elections." So would every man. But Mr. Clay does not deign to tell us, what, in his opinion, is a proper and what an improper interference. We have a right to presume, from the policy pursued and sanctioned by him and his friends, that the question of propriety and impropriety, with them, depends very much on whether the person interfering is a Democrat or a Whig.

Lastly, he is for limiting the Presidential office to a single term. It suits him and his party to harp on this string, at the present moment; but he did not sustain this measure when John Q. Adams ran for the second term, nor when General Jackson proposed the restriction. If there is any sincerity in his party on this point, why do they not conform to their theory, where they have the power? Why do they not, in Massachusetts, limit "*honest* JOHN DAVIS" to a single term? Why not, in Vermont, limit "*honest*" Governor Paine to a single term? Why not, in Ohio, limit "*honest* Tom Corwin to one term?

Upon the whole, Mr. Clay's explanation of his principles only serves to render darker that which was gradually becoming dark before. While the Whigs are lamenting the consequences of the non-committal policy as to Mr. Tyler, they are tolerating a repetition of it by Mr. Clay.

From the Globe.

Developments.

No additional evidence was needed to convince intelligent men of the fraud committed on the people in the Presidential election of 1840; but Mr. WISE and the Madisonian are disclosing some particulars which ought not to escape public attention. In an editorial article of yesterday, the Madisonian, in effect, makes the following statements, viz:

"That John Tyler, late in the winter of 1839, or early in the spring of 1840, was consulted by certain individuals as to his opinion with respect to a United States Bank; that, in answer, he addressed a letter to the Henry A. Wise, stating it as his opinion that a *Bank of the United States was unconstitutional, and that he never could sanction the incorporation of one, without an alteration of the Constitution.*

"This letter was exhibited to all the leading Whigs in Congress, for their perusal, and for their advice as to the expediency of its publication; and they deprecated, most eloquently, any revelation of its contents to the public, *for fear it might hurt the ticket,* where the question of a United States Bank was popular."

There are two aspects in which the facts here disclosed illustrate the character of Whigery.

First, the concealment of JOHN TYLER's opinion from the people, lest the *truth* should "*hurt the ticket.*" This was a fraud on such of the people as were in favor of a bank.

Secondly, the conduct of the leading Whigs towards John Tyler, in charging him with bad faith and treason to the Whig party for his vetoes of the bank bills, when they had his written declaration, made before the election, that he considered a Bank of the United States unconstitutional! The Madisonian says, some of those very members of Congress "who strongly protested against Mr. Tyler's wish for the publication of his letter, are the same persons who now most loudly attack him with the charge of gross inconsistency of opinion, and treachery in conduct!" Such is the character of Whigery!

These facts tend to elevate Mr. Tyler. It now appears that he not only avowed his opinion in writing, but wished it published. His error was in not making known those opinions himself. He should not have remained the quiet instrument of those whom he knew to be practising a fraud on the public, by withholding his opinions, as well as those of General Harrison, from 'the public eye.'

For that error, he is now punished by the abuse of the knaves whom he suffered to use him; but, compared with them, history will pronounce him an *angel of light.*

In the following statements, the Madisonian makes important disclosures in reference to a later period, which further illustrates the character of Whigery, viz:

"*John Tyler, so far from using the question of a bank or no bank as a means to forward his re-election, distinctly and emphatically announced to his first cabinet his cheerful willingness to declare his intention of retiring after the close of the first term, so that his settled conviction of the inexpediency and unconstitutionality of a bank should not be interpreted into a desire to propitiate the popular sentiment to his support; and his cabinet dissuaded him from any such expression of his independent, honest feeling.*"

"A committee of members of Congress waited upon Mr. Cushing, and requested him to state to the President that the question of a United States bank should no longer be agitated, if he (the President) would promise to retain the cabinet as it was constituted by General Harrison."

What will be thought, after this disclosure, of those members of the "first cabinet" who resigned, charging the President with duplicity on this very subject?

But the last item lays bare the character of Whigery. "*Men not principles,*" should be their motto. They were willing to give up that great "*Whig principle*"—a National Bank—if only the original cabinet could be retained! *Office* was preferred to *principles.* The cabinet were willing, for the sake of office, to give up a bank. But when they could not get a promise of being retained in office, they resigned, to avoid being turned out, and made themselves the victims of principle!

This is Whigery all over. False, treacherous, selfish, and unprincipled—by concealing its principles, it gained power; and, to keep it, was ready to abjure them; but when, by such means, the end cannot be attained, it becomes all at once the pure and disinterested advocate of principle, sacrificing office for its sake.

But why were the Whigs so anxious to retain Harrison's cabinet? For this plain reason: *With one exception it was a* CLAY *cabinet.* It was constructed to give HENRY CLAY the benefit of all the domestic patronage of the Government in a contest for the succession. Butcher Ewing, and his associate Granger, were to place all the offices of the Treasury and Post Office in the hands of Mr. Clay's most unscrupulous partisans. Ewing was performing his bloody work without mercy or remorse; and Granger has boasted in Congress that he decapitated 1,700 postmasters in his short reign, and in one year would added 3,000 more to the list. To finish this work for the benefit of Henry Clay, the Whigs of Congress desired to keep the butchers in office; and, to accomplish it, offered to give up the bank! For this price, they were ready to sell their principles, and to barter away "*whig measures;*" but the Captain declined the bargain! It was then that "*head him or die*" became the Whig motto; and we have seen a nine months' regular session of Congress, besides several months "extra," chiefly spent in this profligate game.

The Madisonian promises further disclosures, and we bid it God speed. While it is wiping vile aspersions from the character of President Tyler, it is doing justice to an outraged people, and furnishing authentic materials for a history of the Whig party.

Let the people of this country observe, that the present Federal Whig Congress has filched from them more money than any previous Congress that ever assembled at Washington. They have drawn from the National Treasury $718,080 for services,—being *two thousand nine hundred and ninety-two dollars* to each member; besides this, they have drawn $360,000.00 for travelling expenses, being an average of *one thousand five hundred dollars* for each member; in addition, they have voted themselves a donation of books amounting to $36,668,80, and have given the Clay-Whig party printer at Washington a benefit of $228,000.00 of the public money. Such is Whiggery. One and a half millions of dollars pocketed by members of Congress in one year.

Let the people also observe, that each member has already received about four thousand five hundred dollars of the public money. At such pay, Whig members can afford to make a great many retrenchment and reform speeches.

It appears by the last census, that there were 795 persons in the United States over 100 years of age.

From the Globe.

Change of Public Officers.

We heard yesterday, from two sources entitled to credit, that the Hon. P. C. Fuller, Second Assistant Postmaster General, is to go out on the 1st proximo, and his place is to be supplied by John A. Bryan, Esq., of Columbus, Ohio. The Second Assistant Postmaster General appoints the postmasters at all the minor post offices; and, therefore, has more patronage in the way of appointment, than any other officer under the General Government. The change will indicate that Mr. Fuller has not consulted the wishes of the President in making the appointments.

It is now, we believe, reduced to a certainty that the Hon. Walter Forward is to give way to the Hon. Caleb Cushing, at the end of the present fiscal quarter—the 30th instant.

There is nothing certain as to what Mr. Webster will do. We believe his patriotism will induce him to hold on until he gets a better place to make money, or until he thinks he sees a brighter prospect of making political capital. He has, no doubt, promised to resign; but that amounts to nothing. Did he not promise some years ago, in the Senate of the United States, to fight for the northeastern boundary as claimed by the United States, if Great Britain did not give it up before the 4th of July then next following? Well, what did he do when the President put under his control the whole matter in controversy? Why, he gave up the land to Great Britain as soon as she asked him to do so, and about five hundred thousand dollars of money of the U. States, with it, to seal the bargain, and never named gunpowder once.

We believe he will eventually resign; but that he will take his time, and make the most he can out of his resignation.

Pork and Flour trade.

Mr. Tappan's amendment rejected by the Federalists

On the 4th of Aug., when the tariff bill was under consideration in the U. S. Senate, Mr. Tappan of Ohio proposed as an amendment, that all foreign nations which would admit the *wheat, flour, pork, bacon, and other salt provisions exported from the United States in vessels owned by the citizens of the United States free,* should be allowed to sell to this country all articles of their growth or manufacture, under duties *not to exceed twenty per cent.* Tappan pointed out the injustice of taxing our citizens more than one hundred per cent, on articles manufactured by nations which admitted our produce *free of duty.* He demonstrated the benefit which would accrue from his amendment, to the agricultural interest which comprises three fourths of our population. Yet Mr. Tappan's amendment was voted down by the whig members in solid phalanx, whereas every Democratic member voted for an amendment so important to the interests of the great body of the people—*Chil. Advertiser.*

From the N. Y. Evening Post of Sept. 27.

At 10 o'clock this morning, John C. Colt, convicted of the murder of Samuel Adams, in September, 1841, was brought into court, for the purpose of being placed at the bar to receive his sentence.

He appeared somewhat more pale than formerly; his eye, however, was vivid, and his manner and demeanor perfectly calm and collected. He was conducted to a seat near the stove, and until the court had formed, sat with his back towards those persons who had assembled, anxiously awaiting the awful mandate of the judge. He was attended by his counsel, John A. Morrill, Esq. His brother was also in court, with both of whom he occasionally was in earnest conversation; at intervals, however, he took up a newspaper, and seemed engrossed by the matter therein contained—and that, alone, occupied his attention.

The court having been formed, and the Judge taken his seat, the clerk was desired to call Justice William Wiley up for sentence. Judge Kent remarked that Mr. Wiley had been convicted of receiving stolen goods. The statute points to four different grades of punishment for the offence; and that, after his conviction, the court had, for a length of time, felt disposed to inflict the highest penalty, being shocked at finding an officer of high trust, and moreover that officer a judge, discovered in league with felons. Facts, however, lately have been presented, which have induced the court to mitigate the sentence; and, in addition to which, they had taken into consideration that Mr. Wiley had been in confinement already for a length of time, and suffered the disgrace of being stripped of his magisterial robes.

The court, therefore adjudged him to pay a fine of $250, and to be confined in the county jail for the term of six months.

His honor Judge Kent then desired John C. Colt to be placed at the bar for sentence.

Henry Vandervoort, the clerk, then announced to him the intention of the court; and asked him, in the usual form, why judgment should not be pronounced.

Upon which Colt handed a paper to the court explanatory of his reasons.

Judge Kent asked if it was the wish of the prisoner that it should be read aloud; he answered in the affirmative, and it was read by the Judge.

This document was mainly a strong feeling against the integrity and uprightness of that jury who had pronounced a verdict of guilty against him; in proof of which, he asserted that one of those jurors had said that he (Colt) ought to be hung first, and tried afterwards. It also stated that the case would be carried up to the highest tribunal (namely, the Court of Errors;) and although it was imperative on the court to pass sentence, he trusted that his honor the Judge would spare his feelings, and make as few comments as possible, and dispense with many of the forms generally used on occasions of this mournful character.

The court, in reply, stated it was not their desire to wound the feelings of the prisoner, further than to go through such forms as the law required; but, at the same time, it was due to that jury who had passed on his case, to say that they were an honest, upright and good set of men and ought not to be traduced. On the contrary they were entitled to the highest praise for their calm, passive, and honest inquiry into the merits of this case; and that the allegations set forth in the prisoner's explanation, or reasons for arrest of sentence, were ill-founded, as far as the jurors were concerned. The court repelled those charges with indignation. The court, however, would not distress the feelings of the prisoner more, or prolong the melancholy duty the court were called upon to perform, and would close the scene with but a few remarks. It was a matter of deep regret that a man of education (as the prisoner undoubtedly was) should have shown such a total insensibility to his awful situation, at the very time that the court were about to pronounce and fix the hour when his mortal career was to terminate. Blood was on his soul, and he had to make expiation to his Maker for the crime.

Mr. Colt then rose and stated that he did not intend to cast any reflection on the integrity of the jury, but he conceived they erred in judgment. He had committed an act that any one in his situation would have committed. He would, if placed in the same situation, commit a similar act: it was committed in self-defence.

The court then briefly pronounced sentence, that John C. Colt, the prisoner, be hung by the neck, on the 18th day of November next, until he be dead.

Cause and Effect.—"John, my boy, what was the spirit exhibited by the whigs in 1840." "It was mostly hard cider and brandy sling, sir." "How did you feel about these days, hey?" "Particularly nice about the edges, sir." "Well what is the present condition of your party?" "Mostly rows and *delirium tremendous* sir." "John, you may go out."

From the Ohio Statesman.

Where do we stand!

It must be apparent to every thinking man, that this nation is at the threshold of a most extraordinary crisis. The signs of the political horizon show the approach of a storm which, if not checked, will endanger the very existence of all our cherished institutions.

I do not wish to send forth to my fellow citizens the croakings of despair, or say any thing which will create unnecessary alarm: I have always been among those who never despair of the Republic, and have believed that a majority of the people of this country, though they might be led astray for a moment, could never entirely lose sight of those great principles upon which all the political theories of our people are based, and that, in all the rocking of our noble ship, she would, so long as the majority had charge of her destiny, remain fast anchored where the wisdom of our fathers had placed her. But late events, if they do not teach us that our hopes are entirely without foundation, show, at least, that there is ground for anxiety and apprehension of approaching evil, beyond the conception of those who have looked farthest into futurity for the result of our experiment in self-government; and, in view of the signs of the times, I would solemnly call on every good citizen, of every party, to examine the whole ground connected with the movements of the two great parties, for years past, and, more particularly, within the last few months.

While the patriot has been reposing in fancied security, the enemies of freedom have been busy; and after having been defeated in every attempt, open or secret, to poison the stream of legislation, have, in the frenzy of desperation, shut their eyes to all consequences and committed an act, which must, if its legitimate effects are realized, blast the fairest prospect that ever presented itself to the eye of the philosopher and philanthropist. That grand feature of our system, which stood out in bold relief, to assure and re-assure the true republican that that system was still safe, has, by one rude stroke, been blotted from our view, and we feel as if suddenly deprived of a shield which had before secured to us our very existence. An unprincipled faction has taken the responsibility of saying that a minority of the people's representatives shall govern the whole body; and they have, by an act which is as perfectly insurrectionary in its character as if they had, with arms in their hands, resisted the sovereign power, or refused obedience to a law of the land, proved their hostility to that form of government which gives to the many the power to rule the few.

But, dreadful as was the shock given by this most extraordinary and unprecedented movement, and as much as we may have been astonished at the suddenness of the explosion, I would ask any candid man to look back through our history as a nation, and say, whether this revolutionary act of the whig members was not perfectly consistent with the disposition shown by the leaders of that party since its first existence—and, above all, during the campaign of 1840.

Men do not generally plunge at once into the midst of crime—they advance step by step; and long habit would be necessary to render familiar to the mind an act so atrocious as the one of which we are treating. And is there any doubt, that the thoughts which have finally ripened into action in the Ohio Legislature, were conceived elsewhere and at another time? Has any man—whig or democrat—a single doubt, that this movement was suggested by men who have occupied a greater space in public view than any of those engaged in its execution? We believe that the most reckless and bitter of the leaders of the whig party, not in Ohio merely, but elsewhere, have been endeavoring, since the first prostration of their principles by the American people, to devise some means by which the government could be destroyed, in the event of their own final and complete overthrow—some vulnerable point in the apparently impregnable edifice which was to be assailed so soon as the people should proclaim, in a voice not to be mistaken, that these men should never rule over them.

If any man doubts this, let him take a view of the working of the spirit of federalism since the existence of this government. Since these States were an independent nation, that spirit has been at war with the principles upon which our institutions are founded. It first sought, in the formation of the constitution, to plant the seeds of monarchy; and, failing there, it has, in legislating under that instrument, endeavored to warp its provisions, and engraft upon it a system which would do, indirectly, what they were not able to do directly. Unceasingly has it worked; and though it has been, time and again, overthrown at the ballot boxes, yet has it as often raised its head, in some other shape, but one equally deformed, fighting with a vigilance and perseverance worthy of a better cause, never able to obtain an entire ascendency in the state and national councils, yet never completely prostrated and broken down. It has assumed every guise, and resorted to every fraud to deceive the people; and men of integrity and correct principles have been seduced into its ranks, and its advocates have, at times, partially succeeded in their schemes, by presenting false issues, and by misrepresenting the principles of their opponents, and concealing their own; but so long as the calm and sober judgment of the people was permitted to act, a large majority was found on the side of truth, and these enemies of equal rights were unable to inflict any permanent wound on the interests of the nation.

Thus did matters continue, until finally a train of accidental causes opened up a dawn of hope to the almost expiring spirit of federalism, and once more its energies were awakened and concentrated in an effort to secure power; and it is unnecessary to mention here the means that were resorted to, to obtain that end. We need not refer to the newspapers of that period for a knowledge of those proceedings. The disgusting scenes which preceded the Presidential election in 1840, are fresh in the memory of all; and I now ask the *honest* members of the *whig party* to answer me, and say whether, in the management of the leaders of that party during that campaign, there was any evidence of the existence of such a spirit as was manifested in the resignation of the whig members? Will any *honest* man, even of the *original whig party*, say, that those men did not then show a determination to break up the very foundations of order and carry over this country a whirlwind, producing a moral desolation wherever it touched, rather than be defeated in this last grand effort to obtain what they sought?

It is unnecessary to dwell here. Their vile arts were successful; and intoxicated with their newly obtained power, they thought the people would submit to any thing, and at the first session of Congress the most monstrous and ultra federal measures were proposed; measures which the people had long before condemned in the most decided terms. As a certain natural consequence, the people, after time for reflection, left their deceivers; and at each successive election since the accession of the whigs to power, the ballot boxes have given increased evidence of the reaction in the public mind; and these men, knowing that they succeeded by fraud in 1840, now feel that the signs of the times point with unerring certainty to the defeat of Henry Clay in 1844.— They know that their party, like a sponge which has drawn in the moisture of the atmosphere, was distended to an unnatural size in the last Presidential canvass, and that the sun of truth now shines upon it, and the foreign substance is leaving it in its dry and barren nakedness. Such a combination of circumstances as enabled them to succeed before, cannot again lend their aid, and the people, having been once deceived by such means, will now spurn the vile demagogues, and remain true to their ancient political faith, and the last hope of the Clay faction is prostrated beyond all probability of resuscitation. They know and feel this, and in the madness of desperation, like the woman who falsely claimed the child before the wise king, are determined that, if they cannot obtain all they want, the sword shall be buried in the vitals of the republic.

I ask again, is any man surprised at such a result, after taking the merest glance at the career of federalism, in all the various aspects it has presented? Had they not before been guilty of every thing short of revolution itself? and is it astonishing that in the event of irreparable defeat, and that too, after having been clothed with a little "brief authority," which had intoxicated them almost to insanity, is it strange, I say, that they should go in even for that? No—we may rest assured that this is the "beginning of the end."

Is not this then a fearful crisis? And what is the duty of every man who rightly values the rich legacy bequeathed us by our fathers? Fellow citizens, look calmly at this question, regardless of the sneers of those who tell you that this is not revolution. It may be made light of by those who promoted it, and they may sneer at those who denounce the act; but it *is* a great question—it *is* an occasion pregnant with the most fatal consequences, if the torrent of evil is not checked by the strong arm of the people; and every man should consider himself insulted who is told that this movement is a light matter, and hold, as an enemy to his country, every *stumper* who tries to lull him to sleep by treating the subject with ridicule. Does not your own common sense teach you that this act, taking place in all the circumstances that surround it, and bearing the complexion it does, is one step towards universal anarchy? Those men who, in public, deride such an idea, *know* that it is so. The man who endeavors to draw the attention of the people from the importance of this question, and turn the affair into a jest, by making grimaces over it, may be learned, may be talented, may be eloquent, but he is a *knave*, and deserves the scorn and indignation of all honest men.

Again I say, pause, and look calmly at the present condition of things. It is contended, by those who wish to see our experiment fail, that, from the freedom of individual action in this country, and the absence of a strong, central, controlling influence, to hold securely together the various materials which compose the system, the fabric must inevitably crumble to pieces from its own weight, and that this last resting place of freedom shall yet be a place for the world to point and hiss at.— But shall we not teach them that there is here a moral force superior to the strong arm of monarchy, and a wholesome state of public opinion, which, in its silent but decided exercise, will prove to the patriot, whose heart has been cheered by the dawn of liberty that this is *still*

"The land of the free, and the home of the brave."

AN AMERICAN.

From the N. Y. Plebian.

"United we Stand."

If the very principles which have given birth to Democracy were not of their nature inspirative of unity of action, as well as of harmony of purpose, the indiscreet exultings of the Federalists, whenever the slightest discord indicates the mere possibility of divergent views among some of the members of the great Democratic family, would suffice to stifle in the germ all dissensions in their ranks. There exists no sign more certain of impotency in a party, than the avowal, on their part, that they rest their hopes of success on the faults and errors which, they take it for granted, their adversaries will fall into. This is the characteristic of unskilled politicians, relying not on their own strength and exertions, but on the weakness and neglect of their antagonists. The experience of the last fifty years has shown, that the Democratic party never allows itself to be enervated by success, any more than to be depressed by adversity. The election of the elder Adams, in preference to the illustrious father of Independence, although the Democracy had yet scarcely grown into a regular organized party, instead of scattering its elements, served, on the contrary, to cement together, with indomitable tenacity, the massy fragments of which the glorious structure is formed. Rallying, like an army of well-trained veterans, the Republicans some years after obtained a victory, which, for twenty-four years, laid Federalism in the ground. The same spirit of union was displayed when a compact of iniquity defrauded the people of their candidate, and that candidate, Andrew Jackson, of the reward and expression of confidence and gratitude, intended by the nation for his glorious services. The recollection of the noble attitude of the indignant people of the country on that memorable occasion still lives in our remembrance. Twelve years of uninterrupted ascendancy followed this second triumph over federalism. The calamitous events of the last election would have prostrated to the earth a faction, however strong it might have been, both by the talents of its leaders and the wealth of its members; but, to the astonishment of their antagonists, who cannot comprehend fidelity in adverse fortune, they behold the republican ranks undiminished, unbroken by a solitary desertion. The reaction that followed was as prompt as it was immense. Scarcely had the echoes of the wild orgies of Federal rejoicings died away, than the loud cheerings of the Democracy proclaimed the return of the States to the tenets of '98 in unbroken succession.

The writhings of the Federal Congress that sat twice while these scenes of a nation's regeneration were being acted, served only to show the impotency of their rage at a revolution hastened by their insane proceedings. Now that success is within their reach—now that it only requires marching to the ballot-box in order to establish the only *restoration* which a great nation will acknowledge as a blessing, is it not a proof of that madness which Providence sends on a party at times, as well as on Kings, as the precursor of ruin, that the leading Federal papers should persist in asserting that the Democracy, adhesive as they have ever shown themselves to be to the salutary discipline and usages of the party, will, on this occasion, scatter their forces and waste their energies by division? It shows, in fact, that infirmity of judgment that has marked the policy of the Federalists, ever since the death of Gen. Harrison, to fancy that experienced politicians, actuated by honest motives, can be made the dupes of their perfidious adulations offered to the man they detest; that their preferences in deciding between two patriots almost equally venerated by Republicans, can be influenced by the opinions of the foes of both.

What we have said of the insinuations of the Federal papers as regards the two men most prominent among the candidates for the Presidency, and the contempt which there exists among all true Democrats, applies with equal force in relation to every elective office within the gift of the people.— To the usual and salutary agitation necessary to elicit the full force of popular designation, will succeed a calm and dignified yielding to the nominations made pursuant to the rules and usages of the party. The candidates whose claims have not succeeded this year, instead of repining in accordance with the desire and suggestions of perfidious advisers, will, as is the duty of every member of the great Republican family, only show himself the more zealous to promote the election of the candidates regularly nominated. This will be the case, we predict it, without an exception.

"Shame will the cheek to cinder burn,
Of him who would throw treason in the camp."

Foreign News.—The British Queen arrived at New York on the 28th ult., bringing news six days later than was before received.

Queen Victoria had arrived in Scotland, and was being received in great splendor at her various visits. She goes into the Highlands.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has entirely recovered.

Letters from St. Petersburg in the Augsburg Gazette, admit the bad news from Circassia. It was brought by an officer who arrived a little before the intended fetes for July.— The struggle lasted four days. The Russians lost a great number of men.

The Barcelona journals of the 30th ult. are filled with distressing accounts of the ravages occasioned in Catalonia. Rain fell in torrents on the 24th, when the Liobregat and Noya overflowed their banks, and soon formed but one immense sheet of water. Many districts were entirely laid waste; many of the inhabitants, surprised by the flood were drowned, and the damages caused in that quarter only were calculated to amount to 400,000,000 piastres. The waters of the Liobregat had not risen to so great a height since the year 1740.

The following letter contradicts the report of the death of the King of Hanover.

DUSSELDORF, Sep. 6, 1842.

"A report having been generally spread that his Majesty the King of Hanover died here last night, I hasten to inform you that this is not the fact; but that his Majesty is lying seriously indisposed at Prince Solm's Palace in this town. The symptoms, I hear, are dangerous.

Work is not yet general at Manchester, but peace is preserved. At one of the Salford factories the hands have resumed work without obtaining their additional demand. It is calculated that 8,000 power loom weavers are still out. At Glossop, where the attack was made on a factory last week, every thing is peaceable.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Sep. 9.—This week's arrivals of English grain have been small, of Foreign Wheat fair. There has not been much done in the Wheat trade since Monday, but the prices of all qualities have been firm. In other grain there was also a slack trade, without any variation from last report. Flour sold rather better at the late advance.

The reports from the East by the last Levant mail of an intended co-operation of the English and French squadrons on the coast of Syria, with the view to compel the Porte to do justice to its subjects in that country, and fulfil the promises which were given to the great powers, have furnished the Courier Francais, the Constitutional, and the Presse, with occasions for again ripping up old sores about the treaty of the 15th of July.

Cotton in Texas.—The lowest estimate of the crop in Texas the approaching season is 60,000 bales, but it will be more probably, 70,000, and may estimate it at 80,000 or 100,000.

Next Senator from South Carolina.—The Madisonian says:—"The Hon. George McDuffie is recommended by the Democratic party for the Senate, in place of Mr. Preston, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next. He will be elected, there being no opposition. There were about half a dozen Whigs in the last Legislature; in the next, there will be *none*."

From New Orleans.

The Picayune of the 29th ult says:

The city is becoming healthy. The cases of yellow fever are very few, and hardly worthy of reporting. Citizens and strangers are filling up the vacuum so long witnessed in our population, and all things in general are becoming more bustling.

THE BANK STATEMENT.—The Courier of the 28th ult. contains the monthly statement of the condition of the Banks of New Orleans.

It shows that the circulation of our banks only exceed their specie by $154,577.

Three banks—the Louisiana, Louisiana State, and Mechanics' have more specie than the amount of their notes in circulation.

One Bank, the Union, has [a small sum excepted] an equal amount of specie and circulation.

Three Banks, the Carrollton, the City and Commercial, have more than $1 in specie, for every $2 in circulation.

And only one of the other three have been found without specie sufficient to meet the exigencies of the laws, calling for $1 in specie for $3 in paper circulation.

Within the last two months the specie in the vaults of the Banks has been increased by the sum of $609,724 26, and their cash liabilities diminished $210,000.

The special, or specie deposits, in the suspended Banks now amount to $534,799. In July, they were but $332,182.

The special specie deposits in the suspended Banks, and the specie in the Bank not suspended, amounts altogether to $953,000.

CITIZENS BANK.—We were informed yesterday that the Attorney General has obtained an injunction against this Bank, forbidding the issue of any more of the notes of the institution.

The Coon.

Appropriate emblem of Whigery.—Mr. Fisher, in the course of his eloquent remarks at the west end of Fifth street market-house, on Monday evening, in allusion to the live coon which presided at the other end of the market, said that he fully concurred with the whigs in the propriety of selecting that filthy, cowardly, thieving animal as the emblematic representation of their principles. It is particularly appropriate now, when the Whigs are treed beyond redemption in almost every State of the Union. They have been driven from nook to corner, from every hole where they were wont to hide themselves, and now the Democracy have got them safe up a tree; and they may as well come down and die peaceably, as be shot at and killed. Mr. Fisher remarked that there were other resemblances. The coon prowls about at night—its deeds are in darkness. The coon is also a useless animal, a consumer only, and lives by plunder; and the whig leaders wish to live by plundering the people by means of falsehood, banks, and high tariffs.

Another most striking resemblance is, that a coon is good for nothing at all, till its hide is taken off and hung upon the fence to dry. In the firm conviction of this fact, the people all over the country have turned out to skin the coons and tan their hides. This particular branch of industry requires no protection from the Government, for it flourishes spontaneously in almost every State of this confederacy. Alas for the self-deluded anarchists—*"they are gone coons!"*—*Cin. Enq.*

To the Public.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 7th, 1842.

GENTLEMEN—I regret to be under the necessity of laying the details of a private difficulty before the public, and this I should have refrained from doing, had I not discovered an attempt to give the matter a coloring that might appear prejudicial both to Mr. Shields and myself. The Journal of this morning contains a communication from Dr. E. H. Merryman, which fails to present the whole matter; and a regard for justice must constitute my plea before an intelligent community, for making this exposition to the public.

On Monday morning last, about 10 o'clock, I handed Mr. Butler a note from Mr. Shields in which he designated me as his friend, and requested him to designate another to *confer* with me. I told him on delivering the note that I was about to leave in the evening, in order to give him an opportunity to decide on his course during the day. Mr. Shields and myself waited for a reply until about 7 o'clock, on Monday evening, when he informed me that he was invited to attend a party at Mr. Edwards, and the hour being late, I advised him to go, supposing that nothing would be received that night. About 9 o'clock at night Dr. Merryman came into the American House, and presented me with a letter from Mr. Butler, and a *proposition* from himself, both at the same time. Here are correct copies of both:

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 3, 1842.

MR SHIELDS:

SIR: Your note is received, I designate Doct. E. H. Merryman as my friend, who will confer with Gen Whiteside.

Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM BUTLER.

October 3, 1842.

Preliminaries between Messrs. Shields and Butler.

Time.—Sunrise to-morrow morning.
Place.—Col. Robert Allen's farm.
Weapons.—Rifles.
Distance.—One hundred yards.

The parties to stand with their right sides towards each other—the rifles to be held in both hands horizontally and cocked, the arms extended downwards. Neither party shall move his person or his rifle, after being placed, before the word fire.

The word shall be "are you ready—fire—one—two—three." About a second of time intervening between each word. Neither party shall fire before the word fire nor after the word three.— The word shall be given by the friend of the challenged party.

The principals shall be attended by one friend each. The friends shall be placed midway between the principals and, thirty yards from a straight line between them, and in the rear of their principals.

E. H. MERRYMAN.

Dr. Merryman and myself had no previous *conference* about the matter. He never even spoke to me about it until he handed me the above documents. Any man will see at a glance that the proposition is both unfair and unequal. The giving of the word should always be decided by lot—and the placing of the parties with the right sides opposite *could only be intended to suit a left handed man*, such as I am informed Mr. Butler is. Take the position, manner of standing, giving the word, &c. and it will be seen, that if I could have acceded to such a proposition, it would have been a dishonorable surrender of my friend. Besides Col. Allen's farm is in the vicinity of this city, and all their proceedings having been made public by the other party, none of us could, in all probability, have reached the ground without being arrested. In a recent difficulty in which both Dr. Merryman and Mr. Butler participated, I had frequently informed them that I would entertain *no proposition of this kind in the State*—I therefore said to Dr. Merryman, "get your principal and I will get mine, and let us start for Missouri, and you shall have fighting to your heart's content, but your proposition I will not entertain for a moment." He asked "Is this your ultimatum?" "It is, sir, so far as I am concerned," was my reply. He then left the room. I started immediately to Mr. Edwards' to see Mr. Shields, and when we got to the American House and examined the proposition, although he agreed with me that it was unequal, yet he insisted upon meeting him on his own terms. Though I remonstrated he requested me to go instantly and see Dr. Merryman. It was perhaps between 10 and 11 o'clock at night when I went to his lodgings, and found the house shut up. I knocked some time at the door but could not gain admittance. I returned and informed Mr. Shields of this fact, and he said "if they want to fight they can do so the morning after as well as to-morrow morning."

The unfair and dictatorial manner in which Dr. Merryman, as I conceived, had conducted the affair between Messrs. Shields and Lincoln, and was now trying to conduct the affair between Messrs. Shields and Butler, dissatisfied me with his course. Instead of *conferring* with me, or meeting me to appoint a time to adjust preliminaries, he attempted to force me into terms which I regarded as unfair to my principal and dishonorable to myself. This induced me to hand him the following note early on Tuesday morning:

6 o'clock, A. M., 4th Oct., 1842.

DR. MERRYMAN: The proposition you handed me about 9 o'clock last night I indignantly refused to entertain. I had waited all day for an answer, and none was given until late at night, while my principal was attending a social party. The matter is referred to me by Mr. Shields, and to you by Mr. Butler, and we are bound to conduct it as gentlemen.

I told you upon a former occasion, that nothing could be finally arranged until we should leave the State; that as citizens, we must respect its laws. I called at your boarding house at 10 o'clock last night, and found the house shut up.— Now I take occasion to tell you that your weapons and distance will be accepted. This is your right, and I insist on mine; therefore, I designate Missouri, within a mile of Jefferson Barracks.— The designation of place is as much my right as it is yours, and I shall not allow you to dictate the whole of the preliminaries. For this I am responsible, and not my principal. I therefore insist upon you as a gentleman to recognize this as my right, and if a gentleman, you will do it — You and I can agree upon the time, but you cannot dictate it. I propose next Friday 3 o'clock P. M.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN D. WHITESIDE.

Sometime after the delivery of this note, Capt. A. Lincoln handed me the following:

SPRINGFIELD, 8 o'clock, A. M.
Tuesday, 4th Oct, 1842.

SIR: I regret that the arrogant, dictatorial, rude, and ungentlemanly character of your note of 6 o'clock this morning precludes the possibility of my communicating any further on the subject to which it alludes.

Respectfully,
E. H. MERRYMAN.

GEN. JOHN D. WHITESIDE.

This insulting note I returned by the bearer and waited awhile to hear from Dr. Merryman. Nothing coming I sent him the following note by Mr. Shields:

SPRINGFIELD, 10 o'clock, Oct. 4th, '42.

DR. E. H. MERRYMAN:

SIR: From the tenor of your last note to me, by the hand of Capt. Lincoln, I have to request that you will meet me at the Planter's House, in the city of St. Louis, on Friday next, where you will hear from me further.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN D. WHITESIDE.

To this note I expected no reply, as nothing more was necessary until we left the State, but towards evening Mr. Lincoln handed me the following:

SPRINGFIELD, 3½ o'clock, Oct. 4th, 1842.

GEN. JOHN D. WHITESIDE:

SIR: Your note of 10 o'clock to day, has been received. I wish to know, sir, if you intend that note as a challenge; if so, my friend will wait upon you with the conditions of our meeting.

Respectfully,
E. H. MERRYMAN.

Upon the receipt of this, I sent the following note by Mr. Shields:

SPRINGFIELD, 4 o'clock, Oct. 4th, 1842.

DR. E. H. MERRYMAN:

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of your 2d note by Capt. Lincoln, and will say in reply that you shall have a note of the character you allude to when we meet in the Planter's House, on Friday next, in St. Louis.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN D. WHITESIDE.

In the meantime Mr. Shields determined to select another friend to meet Mr. Butler, and with that view sent me to him with the following note:

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 4, 1842.

MR. BUTLER:

SIR: Last night about 9 o'clock while I was attending a party at Mr. Edwards', a proposition was made by your friend to meet this morning at sunrise near town. This I knew nothing of until too late to supply the place of my friend, who is known to have uniformly refused to do any act that would violate the laws of the State. A difficulty has since arisen between your friend and mine, which prevents them from acting together. I will state that your preliminaries will be cheerfully accepted by me, with one exception which will be easily arranged, weapons, distance, mode of giving the word, &c.; and I would suggest that we leave town this night and settle it in some one of those large prairies to-morrow morning, where there will be no danger of interruption; or if not in this way, I am willing to meet you on your own conditions which you have already offered, when and where you please.

Yours, respectfully,
JAS. SHIELDS.

This I returned to Mr. Shields with the following note:

October 4, 1842.

MR. SHIELDS:

DEAR SIR: I offered Mr. Butler the inclosed note of this date, which you gave me to hand to him. He declined accepting it, and stated the matter was closed. I asked him if he objected to you as a gentleman, he answered that he had no objection of that kind.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN D. WHITESIDE.

Late at night Mr. Lincoln met me in the street and offered me another note. I inquired of him from whom it came. He replied, Dr. Merryman. I then declined receiving it, by declaring that I did not wish to hear any thing further from him until we met at the Planters House in St. Louis. He commenced telling in part the contents of the note, to which I was unwilling to listen. After a short and hurried conversation between us he left me, still, however, with the impression on my mind that I would be met at St. Louis. In the morning I learned that it was rumored about town that Mr. Shields and myself had "backed out." This astonished me after what had occurred. I sent Mr. Shields to Dr. M. instantly, to explain and tell him I would meet him at Louisiana, Missouri, which Mr. Shields informed me he did, and that Doct. M. said the matter was closed. And to put the matter beyond all cavil, I afterwards sent him the following note:

10 o'clock, Oct. 5, 1842.

DR. MERRYMAN:

SIR: As a misunderstanding has evidently occurred in relation to your last note sent me by the hand of Capt. Lincoln, which I declined to receive, and as I now learn what it is, if you will forward it by your friend I will accept it.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN D. WHITDSIDE.

This note Mr. Shields returned with the following:

October 5, 1842.

GEN. WHITESIDE:

DEAR SIR: The note of this date which you requested me to hand to Dr. Merryman he declined accepting. I then informed him of the contents and asked his reasons for declining to accept it. He told me he declined to accept it because he looked upon the matter as closed. I here enclose you the note.

Your friend,
JAS. SHIELDS.

The public can now judge fairly between us. Such affairs are deeply to be regretted, but having occurred, the whole truth should be made known to the public.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN D. WHITESIDE.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 3, 1842.

To the Editor of the Sangamo Journal:

SIR.—To prevent misrepresentation of the recent affair between Messrs Shields and Lincoln, I think it proper, to give a brief narrative of the facts of the case, as they came within my knowlege; for the truth of which I hold myself responsible, and request you to give the same publication. An offensive article, in relation to Mr. Shields, appeared in the Sangamo Journal of the 2d, September last, and on demanding the name of the author, Mr. Lincoln was given up by the Editor. Mr. Shields previous to this demand, made his arrangements to go to Quincy on public business; and before his return, Mr. Lincoln had left for Tremont to attend the Court, with the intention, as we learned, of remaining on the circuit several weeks. Mr. Shields, on his return, requested me to accompany him to Tremont; and on arriving there, we found that Dr. Merryman and Mr. Butler had passed us in the night, and got there before us—we arrived in Tremont, on the 17th ult., and Mr. Shields addressed a note to Mr. Lincoln immediately, informing him, that he was given up as the author of some articles, that appeared in the Sangamo Journal, (one more over the same signature having made its appearance at this time,) and requesting him, to *retract* the offensive allusions, contained in said articles in relation to his private character. Mr. Shields handed this note to me to deliver to Mr. Lincoln, and directed me, at the same time, not to enter into any verbal communication, or be the bearer of any verbal explanation, as such were always liable to misapprehension. This note was delivered by me to Mr. Lincoln, stating, at the same time, that I would call at his convenience for an answer. Mr. Lincoln, in the evening of the same day, handed me a letter addressed to Mr. Shields. In this he gave or offered no explanation; but stated therein that he could not submit to answer further, on the ground that Mr. Shield's note contained an assumption of facts, and also a menace. Mr. Shields then addressed him another note, in which he disavowed all intention to menace, and requested to know, whether, he, (Mr. Lincoln,) was the author of either of the articles, which appeared in the Journal, headed *Lost Townships*, and signed *Rebecca*; and if so, he repeated his request, of a retraction of the offensive matter, in relation to his private character; if not, his denial would be held sufficient. This letter was returned to Mr. Shields unanswered, with a verbal statement "that there could be no further negociation between them, until the first note was withdrawn." Mr. Shields thereupon sent a note, designating me as his friend, to which Mr. Lincoln replied, by designating Dr. Merryman. These three last notes passed on Monday morning the 19th. Dr. Merryman handed me Mr. Lincoln's last note when by ourselves, I remarked to Dr. Merryman that the matter was now submitted to us, and that I would propose, that he and myself, should pledge our words of honor to each other, to try to agree upon terms of amicable arrangement; and compel our principals to accept of them;—to this he readily assented, and we shook hands upon the pledge. It was then mutually agreed, that we should adjourn to Springfield, and there procrastinate the matter, for the purpose of effecting the secret arrangement between him and myself. All this I kept concealed from Mr. Shields—our horse had got a little lame in going to Tremont, and Dr. Merryman invited me to take a seat in his buggy —I accepted the invitation the more readily, as I thought that leaving Mr. Shields in Tremont, until his horse would be in better condition to travel, would facilitate the private agreement between Dr. Merryman and myself, I travelled to Springfield part of the way with him, and part with Mr. Lincoln, but nothing passed between us on the journey, in relation to the matter in hand; we arrived in Springfield on Monday night; about noon on Tuesday, to my astonishment, a proposition was made, to meet in Missouri, within three miles of Alton, on the next Thursday? The weapons, Cavalry broad swords of the largest size. The parties, to stand on each side of a barrier and to be confined to a limited space—as I had not been consulted at all on the subject, and considering the private understanding between Dr. M. and myself, it being known, that Mr. Shields was left at Tremont, such a proposition took me by surprise, however, being determined, not to violate the laws of the State, I declined agreeing upon the terms until we should meet in Missouri immediately after, I called upon Dr. Merryman, and withdrew the pledge of honor between him and myself, in relation to a secret arrangement. I started after this to meet Mr. Shields, and met him about twenty miles from Springfield. It was late on Tuesday night when we both reached the city, and learned that Dr. Merryman had left for Missouri, Mr. Lincoln having left before the proposition was made, as Dr. Merryman had himself informed me. The time and place made it necessary to start at once. We left Springfield at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, travelled all night, and arrived in Hillsboro' on Wednesday morning, where we took in Gen. Ewing—from there we went to Alton, where we arrived on Thursday; and as the proposition required three friends on each side, I was joined by Gen. Ewing and Dr. Hope, as the friends of Mr. Shields—we then crossed to Missouri, where a proposition was made by Gen. Hardin and Dr. English, (who had arrived there in the mean time as mutual friends) to refer the matter, to I think, four friends for a settlement. This I believe Mr. Shields refused and declined seeing him, but Dr. Hope who conferred with him upon the subject, returned and stated, that Mr. Shields declined settling the matter through any other, than the friends he had selected, to stand by him on that occasion. The friends of both the parties, finally agreed to withdraw the papers (temporarily) to give the friends of Mr. Lincoln an opportunity to explain. Whereupon the friends of Mr. Lincoln, to-wit: Messrs. Merryman, Bledsoe and Butler, made a full and satisfactory explanation, in relation to the article which appeared, in the Sangamo Journal of the 2d; the only one written by him. This was all done without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Shields; and he refused to accede to it, until Dr. Hope, Gen. Ewing and myself, declared the apology sufficient, and that we could not sustain him in going further. I think it necessary to state further, that no explanation or apology, had been previously offered, on the part of Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Shields: and that none was ever communicated by me to him; nor was any ever offered to me, unless a paper read to me by Dr. Merryman, after he had handed me the broadsword proposition on Tuesday. I heard so little of the reading of the paper, that I do not know fully what it purported to be, and I was the less inclined to enquire, as Mr. Lincoln had then gone to Missouri, and Mr. Shields not yet arrived from Tremont. In fact, I could not entertain any offer of the kind, unless upon my own responsibility, and that, I was not disposed to do, after what had already transpired.

I make this statement, as I am about to be absent for some time, and I think it due to all concerned, to give a true version of the matter before I leave.

Your obedient servant.
JOHN D. WHITESIDE.

From the New York Aurora.

Street Sketches.

We recollect a remark of John Neal about *subjects*. An editorial friend of the fiery Yankee had complained that he had no subject to write upon. "Go out into the street," replied John, "open your eyes, and you will not be long in want of a subject." He was right.

Look now to the left, against that marble building—there is a group of boys playing marbles on the corner. There's a subject for you. Look at that little rosy cheeked fellow in the green tunic—see with what a haughty grace he plumps his marble smack against the taw. That is a future Alexander. He wins and loses with the same proud indifference as the great warrior gambled for thrones and empires. He cares nothing for the game—it is no sport to him—but he merely mingles in it for want of a more congenial employment. You can see a beautiful disdain curling his upper lip.

But see that sharp gray eye and eager little face peering over the player's shoulder.— He has "a stake in the empire." Hear his little shrill voice crying out "fend dobs!" He's not to be cheated—not he! In a few years he will become a rich merchant—will smuggle goods through the custom-house—tax compound interest and cent per cent. If he fails in business, it will be with his pockets well lined.

And see that soft, passionate face, surrounded with black curly locks, and lit up by an eye which seems to have arrested the sunbeam in its progress. He *looks* at the marbles, but he *sees* them not. He is travelling in some fairy world, and his little heart is swelling and throbbing with some fancied emotion. He will be a poet, unless, forsooth, some kind and considerate guardian shall crush his bright aspirations ere they have ripened, and leave the temple of his hopes desolate and filled with the ashes of its stricken gods, to embitter all his future life. There is a bright, fair-haired girl, who comes romping and laughing, like the roses which blush with light at their own happiness. She puts her arms gracefully about the poet's neck, and kisses his soft cheek. How the blood rushes like fire to his temples! you can almost *see* his heart beating with its strange and wild emotions, as if it would burst his vestment.— Ah! boy, boy! A bright but bitter destiny is thine. How often will thy heart, buoyed up by its native etheriality, mount till the mysteries and beauties of the ideal bloom and blaze around thee—when, arrested by some petty but grasping and tenacious fiend of want, or care, or earthly hate, all the bright vision in an instant will fade away, and leave thee again desolate and broken hearted! How often will low cunning, clad in gorgeous apparel, and surfeited with luxury, roll swiftly past thee in gilded chariots, on the road of life, and leave thee to crawl onward, with thy world of ideal and unprofitable wealth, weary, starving, and forsaken! Young poet, pause! Tear off thy wings, shut up the bubbling fountains of thy soul, and mix in the general race for wealth and power. "Put money in thy purse."

Thus much for a game of marbles. But we are at the market. Here's a scene worthy of the pen of Boz or the pencil of Cruikshank. Look at that fat old gentleman smelling of the butter, and turning over the vegetables at every stall. Now it is altogether likely that he knows no more about good or bad butter, than he does about the differential calculus, or the nearest entrance to Symmes's Hole; and that he would find it extremely difficult to distinguish between a cabbage and a cauliflower. He'll get tucked off with a lump of rancid butter and a mess of green squashes by some shrewd Yankee huckster— mark our words. There, he has at last made a purchase. As we live, it is an old gander; poor man, he thinks he will have a roast turkey for his dinner.

Here is a newly married pair—the husband daintily carrying a little wicker-basket on one arm and his wife on the other, as if he was a little inclined to be ashamed of both. He's as proud as lucifer, in his heart—the happy dog! "Shall we take this nice bit of tender loin, my dear?" "Just as you please, my love; you know you are the best judge. And, my dear, let me recommend this tender veal cutlet."— God speed ye, young voyagers! But a few years will elapse ere your tender sirloin will become nothing but a tough, crooked *rib-piece*.

There's a loafer. He hasn't eaten a meal this three days. See how he gloats over that quarter of beef! He could devour it raw; and his hands are convulsively clenched as if he were already tearing it in pieces. He could have plenty to eat and drink, if he would only go into the country a few miles, and go to work on a farm. But no—he can't think of working. He is a gentleman, although he had got no shirt, and his garments scarcely serve to cover his limbs from the chill wind. He is shaking with cold and the ague, produced by drinking some infernal mixture which he has sponged at a low groggery. He will be put in the watch-house to-night, and to-morrow sent to the penitentiary, or the hospital, to be fed at the public expense.

This is a prolific subject, and grows beneath our eye. We may renew our rambles here at another time.

Caution to Farmers.—Look out about these days for 'coons—two as well as four legged. The latter will steal your corn o'f nights, but the former, of the "sacred emblem" order, will attempt to corrupt and consolidate the government, rifle your pockets, and abridge your rights, in open day-light.—*Albany Argus.*

Laughable Accident.—A capital bit of fun they had in Philadelphia on Tuesday last. The scene was rich and peculiar; and, as a little pleasantry is seldom unacceptable, we take the liberty of transcribing the gist of the story.

The scene was enacted in the mayor's courtroom—crowded with lawyers, witnesses, reporters, spectators, &c., &c. A smooth-faced son of the "Green isle" was in "deck," charged with participation in the late riot. His wife was present, also, to see that justice was fairly administered, and no advantage taken of his "wakeness." He drank occasionally; and so did she—both "drunk" frequently. Whisky was the admiration of the man, and porter the passion of the woman. The trial proceeded. The room was full to suffocation, and the big drops of perspiration stood on the face of judge, lawyer, witness, and spectator; the excitement of the trial and the closeness of the atmosphere were on even balance, and no one moved.— All at once, about 2 o'clock p. m., the court was electrified by the sudden discharge of a pistol; and at the same moment the woman alluded to gave a shriek, clapped her hands to her breast, and fell back, with a torrent of blood gushing from her bosom. A cry of horror ran through the court-house. The officers rushed to the woman. An awful suicide had been commited in the very presence of the law, and a shudder pervaded the whole assembly. The woman was cautiously raised up and examined; the wound was discovered; she had secreted a bottle of her favorite porter in her bosom, and the heat of the room worked the beverage and forced the cork from its imprisonment; the red stream that poured out, and which was mistaken for blood, was the dark mixtures of the porter!

Religious Notice.

The Rev. T. O. Prescott, of Cincinnati, a Minister of the New Church (signified by the New Jerusalem in Rev. XXI, 2) intends delivering a short course of lectures, in the Doctrines of that Church, in this city. The second lecture or discourse will be delivered on next Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Campbellite Baptist church (usually so termed) on Madison street.— The subject of the discourse will be the Doctrine of the Trinity, as held in the new church.

Springfield, October 14, 1842.

DARK CHESNUT HORSE—Taken up by Spooner Ruggles, residing near Grand Detour, Ogle county, Illinois, a dark chesnut colored horse, supposed to be eleven years old, 15½ hands high, a star in the forehead, off hind foot white, a bone spavin below the hock joint of the off hind leg, windgalls on his legs and saddle marks on his back; appraised at $30. Oct. 1, 1842.

11* D H T MOSS, clk.

BLACK HORSE—Taken up by James S. Alexander, of Lock Port precinct, Will co., a black horse, five years old, with a white spot in his forehead, some white near his right hind foot, 14 hands three inches high; appraised at $40. October 4, 1842. 11* L JENKS, clk.

BROWN HORSE—Taken up by Austin P. Melton, living on Salt creek, Mason county, a large brown horse, the left hind foot white to the pastern joint, supposed to be 12 years old; appraised at $25. October 3, 1842.

11* J A PHELPS, clk.

SORREL HORSE AND BAY FILLEY—Taken up by Samuel Butcher, living about 10 miles north of Jonesboro', Union county, Ills., a sorrel horse, with a blaze in his forehead, both hind legs white nearly to his knees, some saddle marks, eight years old last spring, nearly fifteen hands high, has been borned for the big head, has the big jaw, and has a scar on the left arm;—appraised at $1. The other a light bay filley, two years old last spring, black mane and tail, both hind feet white, both fore feet black to the pastern joints, a large white spot between the eyes, and a small streak on her nose, about thirteen hands high; appraised at $12. Aug. 31, 1842.

11* A DEARDORFF, clk.

SORREL MARE—Taken up by William B. Reynolds, living on the east fork of Silver Creek, Madison county, Illinois, one sorrel mare, about 7 years old last spring, right hind foot white up to the pastern joint, has a blemish in the left eye, and a lump on her back from the use of the saddle, about 15 hands high; appraised at $45. September 11, 1842.

11. W T BROWN, clk.

SORREL HOSE—Taken up by Robert McKinley, living 4 miles north west from Alton, in Madison county, one sorrel horse, blaze face, shod before, some saddle marks, had at the time of taking up a grass rope round his neck, about 14½ hands high, supposed to be four years old last spring; appraised at $30. Sept. 26, 1842.

11. W T BROWN, clk.

SORREL MARE—Taken up by James Pearce, living on the east fork of Silver creek, Madison county, Illinois, one sorrel mare, three years old last spring, a few white hairs in her forehead, her right forefoot and left hind foot white, about 14 hands high; appraised at $30. Aug. 20, 1842.

11. W T BROWN, clk.

BAY MARE—Taken up by Beniah Gullick, living on Sugar creek, in Madison county, a bay mare, black legs, mane, and tail, some white on all of her feet, and a small white speck in her forehead, about 14½ hands high, 4 years old; appraised at $30. August 18, 1842.

11. W T BROWN, clk.

State of Illinois. Supreme Court.

JULY TERM, 1842.

Error to Morgan.

George Sproule and Andrew Buchanan,
against
Jameson Samuel, William P. Samuel and Churchhill Samuel.

ON this day came the said plaintiffs by Hardin & Smith their attornies, and it having been made to appear to the satisfaction of this court, that the said defendants in error are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered that the said defendants enter their appearance herein on the second Monday of December next, and that due publication of this order be made for four weeks successively in the State Register, printed at the seat of Government, the last publication to be made at least thirty days before the said second Monday of December next, and that after such publication as aforesaid, and on proof thereof, this cause shall stand for hearing, as if the said defendants had been regularly summoned by *scire facias*.

E. PECK, clk.
11-4w $3.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Grubb & Lewis, has been dissolved by mutual consent this day, all persons having claims will please present the same, and those indebted will pay over forthwith to Thomas Lewis who is duly authorized to settle the business.

GEO. G. GRUBB.
THOMAS LEWIS.

Springfield, Oct. 12, 1842.

N. B. Geo. G. Grubb will continue the Auction, Commission, and General Agency business, at the old stand, east side of the public square.

The Forwarding and Receiving business will be continued by Lewis & Tunisson. 11-3w.

DR. JOHN SAPPINTON'S Anti Fever pills for sale by his new and only agency at Springfield, Illinois.

WALLACE & DILLER, Druggists,
Sept. 30. 9-4t. East side Public Square.

NOTICE.

THE personal estate of Gustavus Rape, deceased of Sangamon county, having proved deficient for payment of claims against the estate, I shall therefore apply by petition to the Sangamon circuit court to be held in and for Sangamon county, Illinois, on the third Monday in the month of November, 1842, for an order of said court authorizing me to sell the real estate of said deceased for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, or so much thereof as will be sufficient for the payment of the same, at which time and place all persons interested are hereby notified and requested to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be sold for the purposes aforesaid.

POLLY RAPE, Adm'x.
Sept. 16, 1842. 6-4t.

Fare reduced & Speed Increased.

FROM Springfield to Peoria, Ill., and thence via Peru, Ottawa, Juliet, and Lockport to Chicago; through in three days without riding nights. Fare to Peoria $4, to Chicago $12.—Coaches leave daily, except Sunday's, at 4 o'clock A. M.

Also, from Springfield via Peoria, Knoxville, and Oquaka, Burlington and all parts of Iowa Territory. Coaches leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock, A. M. Through in 2 days, and fare only $9.

Also, from Springfield via Peoria, and Dixon's Ferry, to Galena and all parts of Wisconsin Territory. Coaches leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 o'clock A. M., through to Galena in 3 days. Fare to Dixon $9, to Galena $13.

Books kept at the American House, Springfield, where passengers can secure seats by any of the above lines in first rate (Troy built) 4 horse post coaches, and may rely on finding as good stock and accommodations as can be found in the West.

FRINK, WALKER, & CO, Agents and Proprietors.

Springfield, July 15, 1842.

N. B. Residents of the city will be called for by leaving directions the evening previous.

1—ly. F. W. & Co.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS.

THE subscribers have opened a shop in the small brick building on the south side of the public square, (for several years known as the sheriff's office,) where they will always be ready to wait upon those who may favor them with their patronage. They flatter themselves that they have, by long practice, acquired a skill scarcely ever excelled, in handling and keeping in order the instruments of their art.

In anticipation of the multitude of strangers that may spend the winter at the seat of Government, they have selected a stand in the most central and convenient part of the city. Their rooms will always be kept clean and comfortable for the accommodation of the public, and they hope by a constant effort to please, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage from a generous people.

WM FLOURVILLE,
ISAAC ROUNTREE.

Springfield, Sept. 23, 1842.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, to those who are indebted to Holum & McComas, or to Z. McComas, and that if there Notes or accounts are not paid before the twenty-fifth inst. they will be put in the hands of an officer, for speedy collection.

Z. McCOMAS.

Springfield, August 19, 1842. tf.

Sheriff's Notice.

THERE was committed to my custody as sheriff of Marion county, Illinois, two black boys, supposed to be runaway slaves, one calls himself Omsted Lucy, he is five feet nine inches high, yellow cast, and quick spoken, has a scar on his left jaw and side of his neck, supposed to have been done by fire when young, also a scar on his left hand running in the direction of his little finger, is knockneed supposed to be twenty three years old, had on when committed an old grey cloth coat, and an old wool hat. The other is dark complected, five feet 3½ inches high, heavy made, downcast look when spoken to, is about 25 years of age, and says that he belongs to the heirs of John Drissel, deceased, of Windsor, Burtie county, North Carolina.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be dealt with according to law.

SAMUEL HULL, Sheriff M. C.

Salem, Aug. 15, 1842. 3-8w.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Springfield, and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public.—They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For nervous or sick head ache, palpitations of the heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, persons travelling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dissipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast, or any other part of the body, ever prepared and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

☞A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale wholesale and retail at

GRUBB & LEWIS'
Auction and Commission Store.

P. S. A liberal discount made to persons who purchase to sell again. Aug. 1, 1842-ly

SEGARS.—10,000 superior Spanish segars, and 20,000 common segars, for sale low by

July 1, 1842. GRUBB & LEWIS.

TOBACCO—15 boxes common and 6 boxes Virginia, just received and for sale cheap.

April, 8, 1842. S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-Notice is hereby given that the subscribers have now on hand and are continually manufacturing cabinet furniture of every description which they will exchange for lumber or most kinds of country produce or sell at very reduced prices for State Bank paper at par, at their ware-room two doors south of the American House.

Having a new and neat hearse, we are prepared to make coffins and attend to funerals at short notice.

July 22. RUCKEL, BILSON & CO.

$10,000 SPECIE funds wanting, for which the highest premium will be given at my office, over Hawley & Edwards' store. JAMES A. BARRET.

July 28, 1842.—tf.

STATE BANK AND SHAWNEETOWN PAPER—Bought and sold, or loaned on the best possible terms, with approved personal or real estate security, by

July 28.—tf. JAMES A. BARRET.

To Farmers and Others. Bring on Your Produce.

WE have made arrangements for shipping Produce of every description, and would call the attention of farmers and others to our object, which is to send off Wheat, Rye, Corn, Bacon, and any other articles in the Produce Line, to the best market, and bring back in exchange good Cash, Groceries, or whatever might be wanted. This mode of selling will in the end be beneficial, as it must bring us a good currency. We are now erecting, and will have completed in a few days, a large and commodious Warehouse on the Rail-road Depot, with a good cellar for Lard, Butter, &c., and will use every endeavor to expedite business for those who may entrust any to our care. Any information on the subject will be given by us.

GRUBB & LEWIS.

Springfield, Ill, July 15th, 1842.

N. B. Goods of every description received on Storage and Commission. 50-ly.

To the Citizens of Sangamon.

FELLOW CITIZENS—You have all read, no doubt with much surprise, the Proclamation of the "State Officers" forbidding the reception of State Bank paper for taxes. From the long connexion which has existed between the bank and the State, and from the fact that the value of property has been so materially affected by that connexion, you naturally expected, as heretofore, to pay your taxes in State paper, according to the existing laws. This blow, coming at a time when good money is driven almost entirely out of circulation, must be very severely felt. The question then arises, what is to be done under these circumstances? Shall we nullify? repudiate? and refuse to pay taxes at all unless we can pay in the currency that circulates among us? In answer to this question the undersigned, anxious to act as peace maker between the contending parties, is happy to announce a remedy, which if it does not remove the difficulty entirely, will do so in a great measure. He hereby informs his fellow citizens and the public generally, that he still continues to receive State Bank paper at his establishment notwithstanding the *Governor's Proclamation*. And he will sell his clothing at such rates for State money as cannot fail to convince every one that better bargains cannot be had between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains. In proof of this read the following list of prices, viz:

Marseills, plaid, velvet and valencia vests, (in State Bank paper.)	$2 to $3
Superior silk, bombazine, vests,	3 to 4
Pants, linen, drillings, etc.	2 to 3
do jeans, moleskin, casinet, etc.,	4 upwards
Linen and gingham coats,	3 to 4
Jeans dress and frock coats, some of superior quality,	6 upwards

N. B. Those who bring cash shall have one half deducted from the above rates.

Just received, direct from New York, a choice lot of cravats, scarfs, bosoms, collars, suspenders, etc., well worthy of attention.

Clothes cut and made to order as usual, viz:

Making jeans coats, (in State paper)	$4 to $6
Making cloth coats,	7 to 9
Making pants and vests,	1 50 2 50

EDMUND R. WILEY.

Sept. 9. North end Hoffmans' row.

THOMAS L. HARRIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Springfield, Illinois.

Will practice in the Circuit and Supreme courts of this State, and the District and Circuit courts of the United States. Office east side of the square. Sep. 9, 1842-ly

The Family Life Medicines—The celebrated Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. Wm B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariable efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self established medicines and any others, he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or in their books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and conclusive evidences of useful uses and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistible. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an immense accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in all parts of the Union, far and near, who give their names and residence to the unsolicited statement that have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines had been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver, and various other liver complaints; Bilious Cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus Tabes, or Decline and Marasmus, Phthisic or Consumption in more advanced stages than any on record; Dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; Worms of all kinds, both in children and grown persons. Dirrhœa, both serious and billious; Costiveness, both habitual and occasinal Fever and Ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; Hypocondriasis, and other extremely complicated nervous affections, with nervous debility in general; Salt Rheum, Running Scald, and eruptive diseases generally, including Enanthesis, Erysipelas or St Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; Palpitation of the heart, and Determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, head and side, affections of the bladder, kidneys, spleen, throat, and pleure, jaundice, dropsy and gout, together with these general affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press. The reason why these these medicines, which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbent vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system, otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations causing neither prostrations nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit, and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families and constantly kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. William B Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by GRUBB & LEWIS.

Springfield, Ill September 2, 1842 5-ly

Official and worthy of attention.

WITH a view of closing his business the undersigned offers to dispose of his stock of clothing at cost. To any person desirous of entering into a safe and snug business this is a fair opportunity, the stock on hand is, without any prevarication, well selected, affording a much better assortment than any other in the place, and all made in a workman like manner. The stand which can be secured is equal to any in the city.

His summer supply having arrived this is a fine opportunity of calling the attention of the public to the same. For current funds offered he will allow no one to go away without having suited themselves, and if selling low for cash will meet the views of his customers, then he will undoubtedly please. Z. McCOMAS.

Illinois Clothing Store, May 22, 1842.

N. B. It is hoped that those knowing themselves to be indebted will call and settle without further delay. 43-tf. Z. McC.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two or three good Journeyman Cabinet makers. Apply at John Busher's Leather Storee.

April 22-tf JOSEPH BUSHER.

LOAF SUGAR—A great assortment of loaf sugar just received and for sale by

feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

LIQUORS.—A general assortment of liquors, which we offer at cost, hoping thereby to get rid of it forever, come wet boys and you shall have bargains in the critter.

feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

FRESH OYSTERS—A lot of fresh cove oysters, warranted good, just received and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

feb. 11.

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,
Boots, Shoes, &c.

The first and only arrival of fresh GOODS

PURCHASED IN THE EAST THIS SPRING,
Are now opened at the New Cash Store, just removed to north west corner of the Public Square, lately occupied by Mr. Rankin.

THE assortment is large and general, consisting of every variety of the newest styles suitable for the season, among which are the following:

Calicoes of all prices, new styles, and fast colors.

Ginghams, painted lawns, and muslin de laines

Plain and Fancy Bonnet silks, lawns and linings,

Black, Fancy colored, and plain dress silks and satins,

Lace and Fillo veils, Dress handkerchiefs and scarfs,

A splendid assortment of ribbons, laces hosiery gloves and mitts,

Braide, floss, cruel, tapes, cords, buttons, and threads,

A large supply of tailors' trimmings,

Fancy painted, laquered and feather fans,

Shell, horn and plated combs of all descriptions

Cambrics, plain and figured muslins, toilet covers and corded skirts,

Linen and cotton table diaper, Russia diaper towels and crash,

Men's and boys' summer wear of all descriptions,

Cloths, cassimeres, sattinetts, and Marseilles vesting,

A large supply of bed-ticking, bleached and brown domestics.

Latest style parasols, silk and cotton umbrellas,

Ladies' straw, Florence, and hood bonnets,

Children's and misses' straw and leghorn hats and bonnets,

Men's and boys' palm leaf and leghorn hats,

Ladies' plaid, buskin walking shoes, a new article,

Ladies' morocco and leather slippers, very low

Ladies' gaiter and leather boots and calfskin shoes,

A large and superior assortment of children's shoes,

Men's and boys' morocco, kip, and calf skin brogans,

Men's fine calfskin shoes, pumps and nullifiers,

Men's fine kip and calfskin boots,

Parlour and hotel slippers, &c.

Together with every other article in the dry goods line.

To which the subscribers solicit the attention of their friends & the public, assuring them that they intend to sustain the reputation they have acquired of selling goods cheaper than they have ever been sold in the State for Cash.

They return thanks to their customers for the liberal patronage they have heretofore given their store, and will endeavor to make it their interest to continue the same.

☞*State Bank paper taken on as good terms as at other stores.*

CONDELL, JONES & Co.

Springfield, April 8, 1842

North American Specific.

IN Offering to the public a remedy for a multitude of diseases the subscribers are aware that they are rendering themselves liable to the popular objection that no one remedy can be good for so many diseases. But when we look into the pathology of Chronic complaints, the fallacy of such objections is apparent—all diseases are either acute or chronic. Chronic diseases must first be acute and become chronic from a peculiar condition of the nervous system or some impurity of the blood or both; all chronic diseases then are in their nature alike, only modified in their appearance by the original symtoms without being different so far as the effect of medicine is concerned. If this be proven to be the case then a remedy having a specific curative effect on that condition of the system which nourishes the disease must cure the disease, without regard to the symptoms which previously marked it. For instance, although consumption, Dropsy, Rheumatism and Liver Complaints differ in their symptoms, yet when chronic they are mainly alike because they depend on the same impurity of the blood and are consequently cured by the same remedy, which the undersigned flatter themselves they have in their possession.

The North American Specific is a preparation entirely vegetable and on account of its peculiar combination has a specific action upon nerves and blood, many of the articles which enter into its composition were favorite remedies of the late Doctor KLUCK, of Missouri, and have been for a number of years used by the Hunters of the Rocky Mountains, from one of whom the receipt was obtained. The diseases in which the North American Specific is most pre-eminently efficacious are, *Consumption, Chronic Broncheits, Chronic Coughs, Dropsies of all kinds, Chronic Liver Complaints*, diseases of *the Spleen and Kidneys*; Chronic affections of the Stomach and Bowels, as Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, &c. Also, in Rheumatism and Gout, Lumbago, pains in the joints, and gravel.—In those diseases which follow the improper use of mercury, and in all Venereal diseases, the North American Specific is peculiarly useful. In all scrofulous diseases as *Kings Evil, White Swelling*, and *Indolent Ulcers*, the proprietors do not hesitate to pronounce it the best and most certain remedy that has ever been used. In all cutaneous diseases; also in Itch, Tetter, Scald-Head, Illinois Mange, &c. it has been found beneficial. Indeed in all cases where a revolution in the condition of the blood is required it never fails.

In diseases peculiar to women such as whites, falling of the womb, and barrenness it is especially beneficial.

It has also been highly recommended in all nervous diseases as in Tic Doloroux, Palsy, Epilepsy, &c. &c. Indeed it would be tedious to name all the complaints in which this invaluable specific is a sovereign remedy. It may be sufficient after the above enumeration for the undersigned to say that in no instance in which they have tried it, has it disappointed their expectations. Besides they have submitted it to the practice of several respectable physicians, who can testify to its efficacy.

The North American Specific is now prepared by us exclusively, and only sold by us or our authorized agents. It is put up in eight ounce bottles, and none is genuine unless the bottle is capped with wax, and stamped with the initials G. & L., and the directions signed by our own hand as follows: GRUBB & LEWIS.

Springfield, Ill., July 15th 1842.

N. B. The North American Specific is not sold by any Druggist in the United States. 50-ly.

Smith's Cholera Mixture.

A Certain Cure for Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaints, and Diarrhœa or Bowel Complaints.

THE undersigned having obtained the receipt for the above well known remedy from the family of the late Doctor SMITH, have at the earnest and repeated solicitation of those, whose experience in its use, has satisfied them of its supereminent excellence over all other remedies of this kind, determined to offer it to the public.

The great mortality which follows in the train of this class of disease and the melancholy fact that it has baffled the skill of the medical profession generally, gives to this remedy an importance that cannot be claimed for any one medicine now in use. This remarkable efficacious Mixture is entirely free from the objections which are applicable to the mercurial remedies now in general use among doctors; and can be used for any length of time with perfect safety to the patient. Another important consideration in favor of the remedy is the great saving of expense, and ease and facility with which it can be administered to children having the most irritable stomachs. We feel confident that all those who will try the remedy, will, without hesitation, give it the preference over all others. PRICE $1.

The "CHOLERA MIXTURE" is now prepared by us exclusively, and only sold by us and our authorized agents. It is neatly put up in one ounce bottles, with directions, and none is genuine unless the bottle is capped with wax, and stamped with the initials G. & L., and the directions signed by our own hand as follows: GRUBB & LEWIS.

Springfield Illinois, July 1, 1842.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS,
GLASS, PUTTY, &c,

BROOKIE & BUSH,

Have and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of the above named articles at the stand formerly occupied by Hill and Bush.

March 30, 1842.—37.

BLACK INK—Superior black ink manufactured and for sale by

July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED

LINDSAY'S LINIMENT,

For the cure of all disorders which require an external application, either on man or beast.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Perhaps you think that this Liniment is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character and many others that might be mentioned are speedily cured, or the persons greatly relieved by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial. *None are the genuine but those that have "A. & M. Lindsay's Liniment" blown in the bottle.*

Have you a Pain or Weakness in the small of the back? If so, apply the Liniment freely morning and evening with the flat of your hand, and occasionally rub the part well with a rough cloth, and it will certainly relieve you.

Have you the Rheumatism? If so, first wash the affected part with cold water and castile soap, then bathe it with warm vinegar and rub well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment with the flat of your hand before the fire. Wash every third day, and use the Liniment twice a day, and you will soon be free from this troublesom disease.

Have you a Numbness or Coldness in your legs, arms or feet? If so, rub the affected part well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment freely twice a day, and in a short time it will be removed.

Have you the Piles? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and in short time you will be well.

Have you the Nettle Rash or Erysipelas? If so, apply the Liniment three time a day, and all unpleasant sensation will soon disappear.

Have you Sprained yourself? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with your hand, and it will soon be removed.

Have you Bruises or Burns? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and you will soon be well.

Have you a Cut or Wound? If so, apply the Liniment with a feather two or three times a day.

Are your Limbs or Joints swelled? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and the swelling will soon disappear.

Have you the Tetter? If so, apply the Liniment every morning and evening, washin every third day with castile soap, and removing the scurf from the surface of the skin.

Have you a Pain in the breast or Side? If so, apply the Liniment morning and evening, rubbing it well with the flat of your hand, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you sore Eyes? If so, wet a soft rag with the Liniment and apply it on the outside of the eyes, every night on going to bed.

Are your toes, fingers or ears Frosted or Poisoned? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day and it will positively cure them.

Have you Corns on your feet? If so, wet them well with the Liniment two or three times a day, and it will generally cure them.

Certificates.

This is to certify that I have used Lindsay's Liniment in a case of excruciating pain caused by a severe fall which fractured two of my ribs. It relieved me immediately of pain and effectually cured me in a short time. And I know from experience that this Liniment is a first rate article. I conceive it my duty to make known to the afflicted. THOS. BROOKER.

Sangamon Co, Aug. 19th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son's hand was very much diseased with the tetter, so much so, that when he would shut his hand the blood would start through the cracks in the skin. All remedies having failed, I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which has produced a thorough cure.

THOMAS E. RANDALL.

Sangamon Co., Nov. 15th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son was distressingly afflicted in his knees, thighs and back, with a numbness or rheumatism. In vain I sought for relief until I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which by a few applications had the most happy effect, seeing my son so quickly cured. Joseph Freeman, a man in my employ, suffering with rheumatism, applied some of the liniment to his limbs and he also was speedily cured.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Lick Creek, Sangamon Co., Nov. 20, 1840.

This is to certify that one of my horses had the big head for about eighteen months. I applied Lindsay's Liniment according to directions, and the disease disappeared entirely. This article cannot be recommended to highly.

FRANCIS DORRELL.

Springfield, Nov. 15th 1840.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with great pain in my back and that I was almost immediately cured by the application of Lindsay's Liniment. To those troubled in the same way, I would recommend this article as being superior to any I have ever tried. E. PILCHER.

This is to certify that I used Lindsay's Liniment on my son's foot which was badly cut, and from some cause threatened mortification; but hearing this Liniment highly spoken of, I obtained and used it with great success. The wound commenced healing immediately, and in a few weeks my son was able to return to his work.

DAVID POTTS.

Sangamon County, Aug 19, 1840.

Important to Farmers and owners of horses.

Has your Horse the sweeney? If so, apply the Liniment two or three times a day, rubbing well with the ends of your fingers.

Has your horse the Fistula? If so, add to one bottle of the Liniment one and a half ounce of the Oil of Sassafras, mix it well in a cup together, and rub the diseased part twice a day with the mixture.

Has your horse the Big head or Big jaw? If so, mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula.

Has your horse the Spavin? If so, first beat the affected part with a round smooth stick until it is somewhat bruised, then mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula and Big head.

Has your horse the Scratches? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and occasionally wash the parts with soap and water.

Has your horse a Sprain? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and it will soon be removed

Has your horse a Weakness or Trembling in the Limbs? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with a rough cloth.

Has your horse a Scum or Film on the eye? If so, apply the Liniment in the hollow above the eye two or three times times a day, and it will positively cure it.

Has your horse the Splint? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing the affected part well with a round smooth stick.

Prepared only by A. & M. LINDSAY, North West corner of the Public Square, Springfield, Illinois, and for sale by them and their authorized agents

☞Persons wishing to become Agents must be well recommended.

Springfield, Ill. July 23, 1841—ly.

CABINET FURNITURE, TURNING, and Upholstering establishment.—The subscribers having taken the shop on sixth street, two doors south of the American House, are prepared to manufacture cabinet furniture of the best materials and in the most approved style. We have now on hand a large assortment which we will sell very low for cash, or most kinds of country produce.

Hair, moss and shuck mattrasses, paper hanging. Window curtains cut and made, and every thing in that line done in the best manner and on short notice.

Having the best lathe now in use in this city, we are prepared to do all kinds of turning, either of brass, wood, or iron, with neatness and despatch. Coffins made to order.

Wanted, several thousand feet of cherry, black walnut, lin, sycamore and maple lumber, for which the highest price will be given

30 RUCKEL, BILLSON, & CO.

GLASS—Just received a lot of window glass, also cut and plain glass tumblers, flasks, vials, and quart, half gallon and gallon bottles. All for sale by

feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

AGENTS.

A LIST comprising part of the Agents for A. & M LINDSAY'S LINIMENT, with their places of residence.

Dr. H. L. Hoffman, St. Louis, Mo.
Messrs Francis & Edwards, do
J. Grinsted & Co. Louisville, Ky.
E. B Hinman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dr. B. A. Fahnestock and Co Pittsburg Pa.
Clark and Co, Chicago, Illinois
J. G. Smith, Peru,
F. L. Thompson, Ottowa
Little and Barnum, Juliet
Dr John Grant, Lockport
White and Co., do
Wilcox and Howard, Magnolia
E. M. Holman, Jerseyville
James G. McCreary, Rushville
B H. Adams, Kane,
Dr M M Reed, Jacksonville
Dr John Olive, Carlinville
Harvey Dunn, Chambersburg
James Forbes, Pittsfield
Dr T A Hoffman, Beardstown
Wm. A Andres, Winchester
Vincent Higby, White Hall
C Knapp, Middletown
Dr J L Shaw, Tremont
P A Allair, Aurora
Elisha Freeman, St Charles
J and A. Teffe, Elgin
O F and G A Miller, Quincy
T Fish, Washington
L O Hulbert, Peoria
John Shinn, Canton
G. W Hickman, Farmington
Achilles Robb, Lewistown
Marsh, Hankinson and Co, Alton
Dr L Allen, Decatur
Toyman and Kyle, Macomb
Lewis Evans, Carthage
Rockwell and Salisbury, Warsaw
Clark and Patten, Geneva
R F Bell, Crow Meadow
W Naylor, Virginia
Charles Gilkey, Ewington
James Whitlock, Marshall
G S Taylor and Co, Shelbyville
Abner Pain, Paris
Monroe, Chambers and Co, Charleston
E S Phelps, Princeton
N M McCurdy, Vandalia
F H Herriford, Hillsboro
Dr J Duncan, Knoxville
John Rodgers, Monmouth
J G Potts, Galena
S Bill, Petersburg
G W Patrick and Co, Terre Haute, Ind
G W Westbrook, Burlington, Iowa
V Spalding, Madison do
3-14

Geo. G. Gauss. **NEW FIRM,** Tho. Lewis.
Auction, Commission, Forwarding, and General Agency, at Springfield, Ill.

THE subscribers having entered into co-partnership for transacting the above business, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the large three story Brick, next to the State Bank, and opposite the State House, East side of the square, where they will thankfully receive consignments of every description for private or public sale, and attend with punctuality to any business entrusted to their care. Real estate sold or leased in city or country; they have commodious rooms for the display of Furniture, Merchandize, &c.

Advance made on Furniture, Merchandize, Watches, &c. &c. &c.

Sales attended in city, country, or any adjacent places.

REFER TO

Messrs. Tinsley & Co., R. Irwin & Co., B. C. Webster & Co., Mr J. L. Lamb, N. A. Rankin, Springfield, Illinois.

Messrs. Bassett & Taylor, B. W. Scheider and Co., Beardstown.

Messrs. J. S. Stone & Co., Mr. J. G. Lamb, Alton.

Messrs. Conn & Chambers, Meridosia.

Messrs. Anderson & Thompson, W. L. A. Van Deventer, Rabory & Shaffner, St. Louis, Mo

Messrs. John W. Burrows, John Goodin, New Orleans.

Mr. R. W. Worthington, Rodney, Miss.

Mr. James Wickersham, Pittsburg.

Messrs. A. Melvin & Co., S. & R. Stout, New York.

Messrs. Bray Barcroft & Co., Robert Taylor, Wm. J. Leiper, Philadelphia.

Messrs John W. Stout, Col. J. C. Zabriskie, Brunswick, N. J.

Mr. A. P. Howell, Newark, N. J.

Messrs. Emmerson, Harris & Potter, Boston.

January 1, 1842—4w

TEXANS VICTORIOUS!—The undersigned has just received his spring stock, which will enable him to furnish his customers with hats of the latest style; he has also received a few cases of eastern made hats for the accommodation of those that want a very low article. Also, a general assortment of wool hats, 20 doz. palm leaf do, glazed elastic do elastic caps, and a few doz. fancy caps for children. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine the quality and prices for themselves.

April 8 ELI COOK.

FEVER & AGUE LOZENGES—Sherman's Fever and Ague Lozenges are offered to the public with the greatest confidence in their adaptation to the cure of the intermittent fever, or as commonly called fever and ague.

34 GRUBB & LEWIS

FOR RENT OR TO LEASE.—THE Store situated between ours and Wm. P. Grimsley, will be fitted up to suit the hardware, dry goods or grocery business, and leased on favorable terms. S M TINSLEY & CO.

Springfield, July 21, 1842.

COTTON YARN & BATTING—Just received from the manufacturer's 5000 doz Hope cotton yarn and 16 bales cotton bats for sale low for cash or wheat.

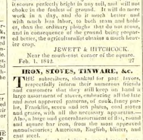
Ju22ly S. M. TINSLEY & CO.

NOTICE.—Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Company's checks (or notes) wanted for goods or currency. The highest premium paid for specie.

Goods sold low for cash

S. M. TINSLEY, & CO.

March 11th, 1842—tf.



THE undersigned will keep on hand a supply of coffins of every description so that persons at a distance and others can be furnished at the shortest notice, at his Cabinet Warehouse, south of the City Academy. A hearse, with gentle horse and careful driver, will be furnished on the most accommodating terms.

JOHN HUTCHINSON.

Aug 30. 27-yl

$50,000 STATE BANK Funds wanted, for which we will give the highest market price in white lead, paints of all kinds, drugs, medicines, oils, dye stuffs, surgical instruments, perfumery, window glass and glassware, paper, quills, ink, varnishes, &c. at as low prices as articles of like quality can be bought west of the mountains.

JOSEPH CHARLESS & CO.
Corner of Main and Pine Streets, St Louis.

April 29-5m

NOTICE.—WE would inform all those indebted to us by note or account that they can pay us in wheat, at cash prices, delivered at our mills immediately after harvest.

June 24. 47-tf. S M TINSLEY & CO.

WALLACE & DILLER

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of the above articles which they offer low for cash. Physicians and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The following comprise some of the articles just received:

100 oz sulphate quinine	100 lbs sup carb soda
50 oz extract bark	35 lbs red sanders
40 oz piperine	17 lbs carb Magnesia
15 lbs Turkey opium	35 lbs calcined magnesia
50 lbs English calomel	109 lbs African cayenne
150 gals spts turpentine	30 lbs red precipitate
550 gals linseed oil	50 lbs pearl barley
300 gals train or fish oil	50 lbs gum assafœtida
500 gals lamp oil	10 lbs white wax
500 lbs castile soap	150 gum camphor
50 lbs chrome yellow	35 lbs red bark
25 lbs chrome green	15 lbs calisaya bark
550 lbs oil vitrol	13 lbs yellow bark
100 lbs chipped logwood	30 lbs arrow root
500 lbs alum	50 lbs rhubarb root
540 lbs white lead dry	30 lbs red chalk
50 kegs white lead	100 lbs white chalk
100 lbs venetian red	350 lbs glue
50 lbs blue vitrol	14 lbs balsam copavia
70 lbs macouba snuff	35 lbs nutmegs
150 lbs coperas	50 lbs rapee snuff
155 lbs gum aloes	300 lbs gum shelac
50 lbs cloves	350 lbs cam wood
100 lbs tartaric acid	50 lbs liquorice ball
5 baskets salad oil fresh	50 lbs powdered rhubarb
95 lbs cream tartar	35 lbs columbo root
1000 lbs saleratus	50 lbs Alexandria senna
600 lbs rosin	100 lbs India senna
160 lbs flor sulphur	1500 lbs spanish whiting
50 lbs sarsaparilla root	34 lbs pink root
50 lbs fresh tamarinds	40 lbs chamomile flowers
50 lbs seidlitz mixture	5 lbs French chalk
150 lbs cinnamon bark	5 oz pure kreosote
65 lbs English mustard	5 oz sulphate morphia
50 lbs refined borax	3 oz acetate morphia
39 lbs aqua fortis	1 oz oil roses

Springfield, August 14, 1841.

DENTISTRY.—GEORGE STUART, Surgeon Dentist, and manufacturer of incorruptible Teeth, just returned from the South, respectfully acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Springfield, and the surrounding country, that he has opened an office at his dwelling in Sixth st., South of the American House, where he will perform the various operations on the Teeth.

He has on hand an extensive and beautiful assortment of Natural and Chemical or incorruptible teeth, which he will insert in the best manner from a single tooth to an entire set. Teeth extracted with improved instruments. Teeth filled with fine gold, silver and tin foil

From G. Stuart's long experience and extensive practice in the city of Philadelphia and Springfield; he feels justified in warranting all his operations. G. S.

june 26—lo

SPRINGFIELD COACH FACTORY. H VANHOFF & O. LEWIS, would inform their friends and the public, that they manufacture and keep on hand all description of Carriages. Having been engaged for several years in the above business, they feel conscious that their work for durability, neatness of execution and cheapness, cannot fail to suit those wishing to purchase. They have on hand several Buggies and Barouches, which they invite the public to call and examine. Their shop is opposite the Methodist Meeting House.

☞They will also attend to the Waggon making business, and repairing of every description at the shortest notice. V. & L.

Springfield.

JEWETT'S IMPROVED PATENT

Cary Plough.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and customers, the agricultural community, of this and the adjoining States, and dealers in Ploughs, that they are now prepared to fill all orders for the same on presentation.

The mould board of this well and so favorably known plough, is made of wrought iron, and the share of steel, 5-16ths of an inch thick, which carries a fine sharp edge. The whole face of the mould board and share is ground smooth, so that it scours perfectly bright in any soil, and will not choke in the foulest of ground. It will do more work in a day, and do it much better and with much less labor, to both team and holder, than the ordinary ploughs that do not scour, and in consequence of the ground being prepared better, the agriculturalist obtains a much heavier crop.

JEWETT & HITCHCOCK.

Near the south-east corner of the square.

Feb. 1, 1842. 27

IRON, STOVES, TINWARE, &c.

THE subscribers, thankful for past favors, respectfully inform their numerous friends and customers that they still keep on hand a large assortment of stoves, embracing all the late and most approved patterns, of cook, fancy parlor, Franklin, seven and ten plates, coal stoves and grates, with all the necessary apparatus.—Also, a large and general assortment of flat, round and square bar iron, from the most approved manufactories; American, English, blister, and cast steel.

Our iron foundry being in complete and successful operation, we are prepared to make all castings usually made at a foundry, and to fill all orders for the same, at short notice. A large supply of mill and hollow ware castings, andirons, grate bars, wagon boxes &c. always on hand, and will be sold at much lower rates than heretofore.

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

We have also a large supply of tin ware, which we will sell wholesale at St Louis wholesale prices. Purchasers will therefore find it to their interest to buy of us, as they will thereby save freight and charges. We are prepared to do all descriptions of copper, sheet iron and tin job work, at short notice.

The subscribers are also the manufacturers and vendors of Jewett's improved patent Cary Plough.

Wheat, flax-seed, good dried hides, dried deer skins, beeswax, feathers, cotton and linen rags, old copper, brass and pewter, taken in exchange for any article except bar iron and steel.

JEWETT & HITCHCOCK,

Near the south east corner of the square.

Feb. 4 27

TO OUR FRIENDS & NEIGHBORS, Greeting: This is to inform you that we, too, are receiving a heavy reinforcement to our stock of goods, wares and merchandise, of as good a quality, as pretty styles, and as many of them, as the present unparalleled derangement and pressure in money matters will justify, which we *will let slide at prices to suit the pay we get*

Our house is filled to overflowing with all the comforts, necessaries, luxuries and conveniences that any reasonable man or woman could wish for, such as Broad cloths, cassimeres, beaver and pilot cloths, cassinets, heavy fulled cloths for pants, jeans, flannels, blankets, merinos, muslin de laines, calicoes, ginghams, linens, bonnet silks and ribbons, vestings, silks and satins, shawls, hankerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, checks and tickings overcoats, cloaks and umbrellas, hats, caps and bonnets, boots, shoes and stockings, cotton yarn batting, wadding and wicking. *Huge quantities* of sugar, coffee, tea, salt, nails, axes and chains, tobacco, cigars, hard-ware, glass and queensware. Also, a strong sprinkling of the *ardent* in all its various forms. In short, we have all things that will add to the enjoyment of that portion of the human family whose good fortune it is to be located within trading distance of the subscribers.

Oct 29. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.—Constantly on hand a good supply of all kinds groceries, for sale at the lowest rates for cash. Wholesale or retail. S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.

April 8, 1842.

FOR RENT.—The store room under the State Register office. Apply to

March 25. WALTERS & WEBER.

WE want to buy four or five hundred bushels of Flax Seed; none will do unless clean.

aug 5 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

CITY HOTEL,

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
Washington Street, N. W. Corner of the Square.

THIS old stand has been so improved by building a large addition to it, that the proprietor is now able to accomodate citizens and strangers as well as any other House in the vicinity, and on as reasonable terms, and no pains shall be spared in trying to make all comfortable that may favor him with a call. He hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of public patronage.

There is also a good stable connected with the House.

TERMS.

Regular boarders per week with lodging	$3 00
do do do without lodging	2 50
Transient do per day,	1 00
do do per meal in all cases	25
Horse keeping per day,	50

P. S. Gentlemen and ladies parlors and rooms for society and club meetings can be furnished at all times.

jan. 1, 1842—ly J. JOHNSON.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and PHŒNIX BITTERS.—These superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invariable efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases, as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of *Scrfula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual costiveness Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints* of all kinds, headache, giddiness and *nervous debility, eruptive diseases*, and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy appearance of the skin, arising, from various causes of ill health, *Fever and Ague* of every variety, settled pains in the side, back organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, *foul breath and inward fever*, night sweats and general weakness and loss of *appetite*, the *mumps, swollen face and gums* affections of the *bladder, kidney, spleen* and pleure, and the *sickness incidental to females*, together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its most certain preventataive and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of course drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 New York. And for sale by.

GRUBB & LEWIS.

Springfield, Ill September 2, 1842.

The supreme remedy for Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers.

THERE is no remedy known either in professional or domestic practice, so absolutely, immediately, and permanently efficacious in this prevalent and obstinate malady, as MOFFAT'S celebrated and long established LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS Extraordinary and renowned as are their effects upon diseases in general, in fever and ague, and all bilious affections they are more so; because, in these they are as infallible as any human means can be. This has been proved in more than ten thousand cases, nor is there an instance in which they have failed, or reasonably can fail, when taken in strict accordance with the directions here subjoined, and which are also given in Moffat's Medical Manual and Good Samaritan. But to insure invariable success, these must be rigidly followed.

FEVER AND AGUE, in all its four leading species, is a peculiar periodical disease, and Dr. Moffat has fully established the important discovery that its cure can never be effected with precision and certainty, except by a periodical administration of a proper remedy, in connection with the specific powers of one of the ingredients in his medicines, is the secret of his invariable triumph, while all other practitioners either entirely fail or only temporarily succeed, were with the very best remedies that were known. Ague, or Ague, is either *Quotidian*, or daily; *Tertian*, or third day; *Quartan*, or fourth day; *Erratic*, or sometimes one of these periods and sometimes another; or it is *Complicated*, by taking these periods in succession, and then running into intermittent fever of a more malignant character. But it is a remarkable fact, however mysterious and unaccountable it may appear, that each and all of these species of Ague, have a FOURTEENTH DAY crisis, in which they may be cured with certainty, but by neglecting which they can only be cured by chance. DR. MOFFAT'S directions for taking the medicines in this disease, are therefore these: First, take two of the LIFE PILLS at bed time, and next morning before breakfast a full wine glass of the Phœnix Bitters in about the same quantity of water, and half a wine glass more in a full wine glass of water, about half an hour before each meal during the day. On the second night take three pills and the bitters as before; on the third night four pills and the bitters as before, and continue taking four pills every night for three nights more, with the bitters during the day. On or before the seventh day, the Ague will seem to be entirely cured, and the patient will feel well, hungry, and hearty, but he must nevertheless continue to take the bitters as before prescribed, until and on the *fourteenth day*, with two pills every night after the seventh day. He will then and not until then, with positive and invariable certainty, be permanently cured, not only of Fever and Ague but of whatever bilious and liver affections it may have superinduced or even in any way connected. If, however, the patient should by any neglect, or undue confidence in restored health, omit to take the Phœnix Bitters in the full quantities prescribed, at least three time on the *fourteenth day* Dr. Moffat must not be blamed if the disease should return, and the patient should learn wisdom from affliction, and go through another course of the medicines for a fortnight longer. Obeying these instructions, however, he will be so thoroughly cured, that he may bid defiance to the disease, however unhealthy may be his location or prevalent the malady around him. For children between seven and fourteen years of age, half of the above quantities of the medicines will suffice; for younger children, a quarter of those quantities, to be increased or diminished in proportion as the age varies from advanced childhood to infancy. For very young children, small quantities of the bitters only will alone be necessary.

This treatment, with these supremely effectual "LIFE MEDICINES," has been perfectly triumphant in the worst regions of the Southern and Western country, and around the northern lakes, where the malady prevails with the universality of an epidemic, and the demand for this sovereign remedy has been far greater than the supply. DR. MOFFAT'S Agents, however, are now well furnished, and will make every effort to send this advertisement into the most afflicted districts. Voluntary and jealously grateful testimonials are received at the proprietor's office in New York, by every mail in incredible numbers, to the absolute efficacy of these astonishing medicines, not only in Fever and Ague, other intermittent fevers, liver and billious affections, and derangement of the digestive functions generally, but also in chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, costiveness, pains in the side and limbs, eruptions of the skin, scrofula piles, worms, scurvy and a host of minor complaints, for the cure of which, these VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are so pre-eminently renowned throughout the United States. Knowing, however that many of these diseases, as well as a most fatal undermining of the general health are occasioned by FEVER AND AGUE, Dr. Moffat in his advertisements, invites the special attention of the public to the absolute ascendency of his medicines over this malady, the fountain head of so many others. He has only to add that the like Medicines are agreeable and invigorating in their operations, require neither confinement nor change of diet, and have acquired the reputation they have long possessed, not by the usual artificial efforts, but solely by their invariable and extensive usefulness. Prepared and sold by Dr. William B Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

And for sale by GRUBB & LEWIS.

Springfield, Ill. September 2, 1842.

INDIGO—3 ceroons just received, best Spanish F., for sale cheap.

April 8, 1842. S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

DYE-STUFFS—Ground logwood, red wood fustic, Nicaragua wood, Indigo, madder, alumn, copperas, camwood, on hand and for sale by

April 22 BROOKIE & BUSH